

U.S. puts satellite through comet tail

GODDARD SPACE CENTRE, Maryland (R) — The United States on Wednesday put a satellite through the tail of a comet for the first time. A National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) official said. The medium-size comet, Giacobini-Zinner, which completes an orbit around the sun every six-and-a-half years, was 70 million kilometres out in space. The pass across the 482,000-km long yellow dust tail was a prelude to the tracking of the better known Halley's Comet which is due to pass by earth next March. The Soviet Union, the European Space Agency and Japan are taking part in satellite explorations of Halley's Comet but the United States is not. The actual crossing of the comet's tail, which is 22,359-km wide, took 18 minutes. Fears that the dust and debris in the tail could knock out the satellite's data transmissions by coating its power-producing solar panels proved unfounded. Dr. Tycho von Rosevinger, a mission scientist, told reporters.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political/daily publication, founded by the Jordanian Press Syndicate and the Jordanian Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يونسفونديسيون من المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»



New civil service committee formed

AMMAN (Petra) — A new royal committee for reforming and developing the civil service system in Jordan has been formed in accordance with a Royal Decree issued on Wednesday. The committee, which will be chaired by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, comprises Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali, Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed, Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher, Finance Minister Hanna Odeh, Minister of Energy Hisham Al Khatib, Planning Minister Abdullah Nsour, the director of the Civil Service Commission, the Prime Ministry secretary general, the head of the legislation bureau at the Prime Ministry, the prime ministry's advisor, Mr. Mawid Al Tal, Mr. Ibrahim Izzeddin, who is councillor at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the director of the Institute of Public Administration.

Sabah calls for efforts to end war

THE HAGUE (R) — Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah told Dutch leaders on Wednesday that the nations of the world should try to end the Iran-Iraq war. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Sheikh Sabah expressed great concern over the five-year war during talks with Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, describing it as a threat to world peace. The United Nations was the most appropriate mediating forum, the ministers agreed in their two-hour talks although appeals by the secretary general and a Security Council resolution to end the war had not been heeded, the spokesman said.

Reagan, Hassan II to meet next month

ABU DHABI (Petra) — Reports here said Wednesday that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will meet with King Hassan II of Morocco in Washington on Oct. 10. The Al Itihad newspaper said in Abu Dhabi the king will brief Mr. Reagan on the Arab stand and Arab countries' moves to establish peace in implementation of the Casablanca summit resolutions.

Tehran bomb wounds three

TEHRAN (R) — A car bomb exploded in front of a park in a busy area of central Tehran on Wednesday, injuring three people. The national news agency IRNA reported. The bomb was hidden in the trunk of a car which was damaged together with another parked car in the 9:40 a.m. blast. It was the ninth bomb explosion in Tehran this year. The last blast injured 12 people 10 days ago near Tehran University in the centre of the capital.

Yamani is 'alive and well'

GENEVA (R) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani is alive and well and in Geneva on private business contrary to rumours in financial markets that he was dead, his father-in-law Mohammed Alambur told Reuters on Wednesday. "I can tell you he is very well. I am his father-in-law," Mr. Alambur said at Geneva's Intercontinental Hotel where the minister was staying. "Where have these stories come from?" he added, laughing.

100 activists arrested in Lahore

ISLAMABAD (R) — Police arrested about 100 opposition party activists who held an unauthorised meeting in Lahore on Wednesday to protest against Pakistan's martial law government, eyewitnesses said. The activists met in a private house because police stopped them holding a planned public rally near the home of the Punjab military governor.

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King and Arab reconciliation team begin discussions

By Rama Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and senior government officials on Wednesday evening conferred with members of the Arab reconciliation committee entrusted to settle differences among Jordan and Syria before a regular Arab summit scheduled to be held in Riyadh in November.

The three-man reconciliation committee, who arrived here from Damascus after holding talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and other Syrian leaders, includes Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammed Al Mzali and Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi. The committee was set up at the extraordinary Arab summit held in Casablanca last August and charged with the task of dealing Syria's differences with Jordan and Iraq.

Prior to the committee's meeting with King Hussein on Wednesday, a senior Jordanian official told the Jordan Times that he expected the talks to be "positive". "The King has made it clear that he encourages Arab reconciliation and solidarity," the official, who preferred anonymity, said. Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai recently told foreign correspondents here that the differences between Jordan and Syria were "Syria's own choice" and that Jordan did not have any fundamental differences with

Damascus. Upon their arrival at Amman military airport, the delegation was received by Prime Minister Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jasssem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, cabinet ministers, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleh, Public Security Department Director General Lieutenant-General Abdul Hadi Al Majali.

King Hussein, who later received the delegation at the airport's royal pavilion, left with Prince Zaid Hamzeh on Wednesday immediately after the ceremony. Later in the evening, the delegation held their first round of discussions with King Hussein over a working dinner hosted by the King. During their visit to Damascus on Wednesday morning, the delegation members met for three hours with Mr. Assad. The Associated Press, in a report from Damascus, said that Mr. Mzali and Mr. Kasm met separately in the morning.

Masri and Arafat warn against U.S. failure to help Mideast peace process

AMMAN (AP) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat have warned that U.S. failure to help the Middle East peace process will encourage radicalism in the region.

If the current Jordanian-Palestinian bid for peace with Israel fails, Mr. Arafat said in an interview with the AP on Monday, "then there will be no other chance for peaceful settlement in the Mideast and the future will be gloomy, giving radicals and fundamentalists a chance to become more active". In another interview with the AP, Mr. Masri called on the United States to "change its present policy in the Middle East and towards the PLO and Palestinian people in order to avoid expansion of radical and extremist groups, which will endanger Western and American interests in the region". Jordan and the PLO have been urging the United States to become involved in peace efforts by meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, including members chosen by the PLO.

American officials so far have balked at the meeting, apparently wary of coming close to formal contacts with the PLO and disagreeing with the Arab side about the purpose of such an encounter. On Wednesday, Mr. Arafat was quoted by an Italian newspaper as saying he is ready to meet Israeli leaders "at any time, at any place".

The daily Al-Manifesto said Mr. Arafat made the remark during a recent interview at his headquarters in Tunis.

SSNP suicide bomb kills '18 SLA men, 2 Israelis'

BEIRUT (Agencies) — An 18-year-old woman suicide bomber rammed a bomb-laden car into an Israeli-backed militia's checkpoint in South Lebanon Wednesday, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party (SSNP) said. The SSNP claimed the blast killed 18 militiamen of the South Lebanon Army (SLA) and two Israeli intelligence officers. But the claim could not be confirmed. The SSNP identified the bomber as Mariam Kheiriddine from the small hamlet of Doris in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley in east Lebanon.

The suicide bombing was the eighth against targets in Israel's so-called "security belt" or the SLA-held enclave running north from the zone in two months. The SSNP has claimed three other previous attacks against the SLA and Israeli positions since July.

An SSNP statement said Miss Kheiriddine crashed a white Toyota loaded with 300 kilograms of TNT into the checkpoint on the outskirts of Hasbaya at 7:30 a.m. (0430 GMT). Hasbaya, on the northern tip of the "security zone" is 16 kilometres from the Israeli border.

Commando groups operating under the national resistance umbrella in South Lebanon have (Continued on page 3)

How odd that Amal means 'hope', page 4

Expected release of abducted Frenchmen is delayed in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — The expected release of two Frenchmen kidnapped four months ago has been delayed because Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri believes Israel is still holding three Lebanese prisoners, sources close to Mr. Berri said Wednesday.

Israel freed 119 Lebanese and Palestinians Tuesday from Aitit prison near Haifa. It said it held no more detainees captured in South Lebanon during its three-year occupation. But Mr. Berri, who also is Lebanon's justice minister, said Wednesday: "There are three hostages still held by Israel. They include Nehem Hashem and Tony Abi Ghannem who have been transferred from Aitit to another prison in Israel."

Sources at Mr. Berri's home told the Associated Press that the Portuguese ambassador escapes kidnapping bid, page 2

II Manifesto's correspondent said he asked Mr. Arafat about a recent English biography in which the PLO chairman was asked if he was ready now to meet with Israeli leaders.

II Manifesto said Mr. Arafat replied that he would make the same response as in the book and said "Yes, at any time, at any place. I am ready. I challenge them to measure up to me on a political plane."

Mr. Arafat was also asked whether the PLO was ready to recognise the existence of Israel without making any immediate demands in exchange.

"If we recognise Israel before Israel recognises our national rights, we will cancel our own same right to exist," Mr. Arafat was quoted as replying.

Mr. Fateh was wounded in his right leg and reported in fair condition at Hadassah hospital in Jerusalem, the Press Service said.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, touring the West Bank city of Hebron south of Jerusalem, told reporters the bearded up military patrol would continue "until there is complete calm restored."

Four Palestinians were wounded near Hebron on Monday, when Israeli soldiers opened fire on them near a checkpoint.

Israel has launched a series of measures aimed at curbing Palestinian resistance in the occupied territories. This includes "administrative detention" and deportation. However, sporadic incidents of attacks are continuing.

Two were slain and four wounded in the new round of fighting around Bourj Al Barajneh that moved into its second week, police said.

One person was killed and three wounded in clashes on the green line that splits Beirut into mostly Christian eastern and mainly Muslim western sectors.

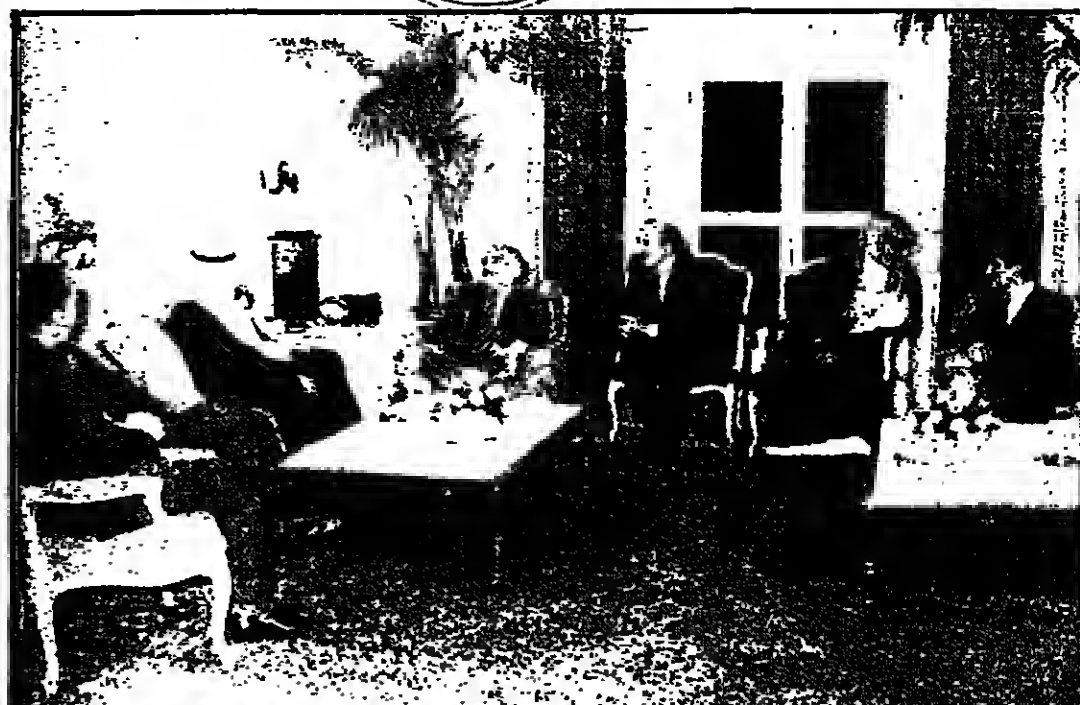
Wednesday's casualties raised the known toll in the battle to 55 dead and 254 wounded since the fighting erupted eight days ago.

In Tunis, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) called on Arab leaders and on world and Islamic organisations on Tuesday to intervene and put an immediate end to the assault.

A PLO statement issued here on Tuesday expressed grave concern over the latest assault on the camps carried out by militiamen of the Shi'ite Amal movement despite ceasefire agreements.

The overnight fatalities in Beirut included a soldier of the Lebanese army's mainly Shi'ite Sixth Brigade, police said. The brigade backs Amal against the Palestinians.

(Continued on page 3)



His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday receives an Arab reconciliation committee comprising of Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz (to the King's right), Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali (to Prince Abdullah's right) and Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi (left). Prime Minister Zaid Rifai (to the King's left), Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jasssem (right) and Saudi National Guard Deputy Commander Abdul Aziz Al Tuwaijri, a member of the delegation accompanying the Arab envoys, attended the meeting (Petra photo)

2 Arabs wounded by Israeli gunfire in Ramallah

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers shot and wounded two Palestinians in the occupied West Bank city of Ramallah on Wednesday.

The two were the fifth and sixth Palestinians wounded by Israeli gunfire since Monday following increased army presence in the West Bank and occupied Gaza Strip to curb increasing anti-occupation attacks.

The shooting occurred shortly before 1 p.m. (1100 GMT) after the two Palestinians refused soldiers' command to stop in the marketplace of the city, 20 kilometres north of Jerusalem, the Israeli army claimed.

The Palestine Press Service, which monitors news in the Israeli-occupied territories identified one of the casualties as Hassan Ahmad Abdul Fatah of El Bireh, on Ramallah's outskirts. The other was not identified.

Mr. Fateh was wounded in his right leg and reported in fair condition at Hadassah hospital in Jerusalem, the Press Service said.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, touring the West Bank city of Hebron south of Jerusalem, told reporters the bearded up military patrol would continue "until there is complete calm restored."

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(Continued on page 3)

Health minister refutes reports of AIDS in Jordan

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh on Wednesday refuted claims of reported AIDS cases in Jordan and said no information on this deadly disease has been received by his ministry.

In a statement he gave to the Jordan Times, Dr. Hamzeh said: "I have not come across any indication that there is an AIDS case in the country."

The minister was responding to an inquiry over rumours that have been circulating in Amman over the past few days that four cases of AIDS were being cared for at Al Hussein Medical Centre, Centre officials had earlier denied such rumours and ruled out any case of the kind.

The spread of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) came into the international limelight following the discovery of the deadly virus some four years ago by American physicians.

The killer disease renders the body's immune system powerless to fight infections. It is believed to be contagious through sexual contact when semen containing the virus enters the bloodstream.

The United States and Western Europe have the largest number of the world's 14,000 known cases. There are some 14 million

"silent carriers", reports say.

In the Middle East, however, a small number of cases have been reported but mainly in Israel.

The English daily Jerusalem Post newspaper, in its Wednesday edition, reported there was concern that Ethiopian Jews might have brought the AIDS virus into Israel.

In Kuwait on Wednesday, a male student was reported to have contracted AIDS on a trip to Hong Kong between studies in the U.S. The report was carried by the Arabic daily Al Rai Al Aam.

The youth had returned to Kuwait after hospitalisation in the U.S., the paper said in a report from Washington.

The Kuwaiti blood bank, in a move said by Kuwaiti newspapers to be the first of its kind in a Middle East country, recently installed sophisticated equipment to carry out AIDS tests.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) was also planning to screen blood supplies and donors to detect AIDS virus if any. Virus testing kits would be distributed to medical centres and doctors would be given the latest information on the disease, Reuters quoted UAE health official as saying Wednesday. There have been no cases of AIDS reported in the UAE but the new moves were said to be necessary measures to combat it.

(Continued on page 3)

OIC renews mediation efforts; Iran, Iraq pursue naval siege

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — An Islamic peace committee meets in Jeddah on Thursday to discuss new moves to end the Iran-Iraq war, as both belligerents boosted blockade efforts in the Gulf.

The Jeddah-based Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) set up the peace committee in 1981, but so far it has had no more success than other abortive international efforts to end the

bloody five-year-old conflict.

OIC officials contacted from Bahrain said the committee, chaired by Gambia's President Sir Dawda Jawara, would discuss initiatives from OIC Secretary-General Sharifuddin Pirzada and Bangladesh President Hossein Mohammad Ershad. They declined to give details of the proposals.

Urgency has been lent to the

meeting by an upsurge in war activity in the Gulf itself.

Iraq said on Wednesday its warplanes had raided Iran's major Kharg Island oil export terminal in the northern Gulf for the ninth time since Aug. 15. Iraq also said its planes hit a "large naval target" off the Iranian coast Tuesday night, a claim not so far independently confirmed.

(Continued on page 3)

Botha offers citizenship to blacks; Tutu threatens strike

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — President P.W. Botha announced plans on Wednesday to restore the citizenship of millions of blacks who were turned into foreigners in South Africa by the creation of nominally independent tribal homelands.

The announcement marked a major retreat in South Africa's apartheid race policies which, in their classic form, envisaged a series of mini-states to which all South Africa's blacks would — in nationality status at least — be consigned.

But it was spurned by Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu, who threatened to call a mass stay-at-home strike of the country's blacks.

Mr. Botha pledged restored citizenship for some four million blacks living in South Africa who are citizens of four homelands. He also said he would negotiate with the homelands' governments on possible dual citizenship for five million more blacks living inside

the homelands themselves. Bishop Tutu's response was to tell reporters in Pietermaritzburg: "I always knew that I was a citizen of South Africa."

Bishop Tutu threatened to call a week-long stay-at-home of South African blacks, probably in late October, unless the government lifted a state of emergency imposed on July 21, removed the army from black townships and met authentic black leaders.

"I will tell our people to stock up, not go into the streets because they will kill you. Stay indoors and your children must not go to school for one week," said Bishop Tutu, a black who is Anglican bishop of Johannesburg.

Under the grand apartheid design of the late Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd, all blacks were to lose South African citizenship and become citizens of tribal homelands where they would exercise political rights.

(Continued on page 3)

Birmingham police arrest 100; violence spreads to Liverpool

BIRMINGHAM (R) — Police arrested nearly 100 people in a second night of rioting in Birmingham as scattered violence spread north on Wednesday to the city of Liverpool.

Gangs of mainly black youths roamed the Handsworth area of Birmingham, Britain's second city, setting cars ablaze, smashing shop windows and hurling bricks and bottles at belated riot police, a police spokesman said.

Violence flared later in a Birmingham court when 67 youths arrested in Monday's riots appeared before magistrates. Several policemen and court officials were knocked to the ground.

In Liverpool's poor Toxteth area, a gang of about 40 black and white youths bombarded passing cars with bricks and stones for three hours before they were dispersed, police there said.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, meanwhile, said unemployment did not cause the riot in Handsworth, where more than

55 per cent of the work force is out of a job, and she characterised her critics on the issue as "moaning minnies".

"I can't do everything," she said in response to attacks on her failure to reduce record unemployment.

Home Secretary Douglas Hurd, Mrs. Thatcher's law and order minister who on Tuesday had to flee a hail of bricks and bottles in Handsworth, said on Wednesday he opposed any "full-blooded judicial inquiry" into the riots, which he described in a radio interview as "crime — it is not social frustration".

But residents said resentment had been building up for months in Handsworth where they said crime and drug abuse among the unemployed was rampant.

Of 1,434 teenagers who left school last July, only 99 found jobs and only eight of those were black, according to a local newspaper survey.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 773111-19		TODAY'S EVENTS CIRCUS * Hungarian circus at Hussain Youth City, 2 performances a day.		QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT <i>This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport (06) 5330051, where it should always be verified.</i>		EMERGENCIES NIGHT DUTY	
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RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 95.60 KHz, SW Tel: 774111-19		MUSEUMS Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also costumes from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 617600. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qa' (a Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 6.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists		WEDNESDAY TRAFFIC Regular-line ships docking at Agaba port: — Nedlloyd Romen — Hual Trier Amin Kewar and Sons Company. Tel: 622324-2 at your service.		HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32 Khalaf Maternity, J. Amn 642816/16 Atikah Maternity 642441/2 Jabel Amman Maternity 642362 Malhas, J. Amman 626140 Al-Salam Maternity 666131 St. Joseph's Hospital 666131 Ministry of Health 645845/65 Al-Mustashfi Hospital 667227/29 The Islamic Abdali 666127/37 Al-Ahli, Abdali 666146/46 Italian, Al-Madain 777101/3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775111/25 Army, Madaba 891611/15	
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UNIDO, AOID help in industrial survey

AMMAN (Petra) — The United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development (AOID) are both helping in a survey being carried out on the industrial sector in Jordan.

A statement by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, which is organising the survey in cooperation with the Department of Statistics, said that the survey aims at gathering additional information about industries in Jordan and at

defining its problems and potentials in order to help it lay down procedures for its improvement and modernisation.

According to the statement, the Ministry of Industry and Trade will be despatching teams to tour various industries in the course of the survey to gather details about the industries.

Both UNIDO and AOID are offering expertise and covering part of the cost of the survey which is expected to last six months.

Governor seeks solution to Zarqa River pollution

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa Governor Mohammad Al Dibbi has urged the government to set up a specialised technical committee to study the situation near and around Zarqa River which, he said, poses a "danger to public health safety and to water resources in Jordan."

In a memo to the government, Mr. Dibbi said that contaminated water in the river also endangers the water life in the King Talal Dam reservoir and also denies the landowners around the river the right to grow crops and exploit

their land in a proper manner. Lands around the river which have been neglected because of contaminated water are estimated at 5,000 dunums, the memo said.

The governor proposed that effective and speedy solutions be found to safeguard the rights of the landowners to exploit their land and their artesian wells and springs around the river. He also called on the government to find effective ways to prevent factories from dumping industrial waste into the river.

Ministry begins preparations for mayors' general meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Minister Marwan Hmoud has formed a committee to prepare for a general conference of Jordanian mayors due to be held here early next year.

The committee, to be chaired by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Undersecretary Awad Al Tal, includes directors of public works, engineering and services departments at the ministry together with the mayors of Irbid, Salt, Karak, Ma'an, Zarqa, Mafraq, Aqaba, Jumeisheh, Jweideh,

Madaba, and South Shuneh as well as representatives of Amman Municipality and the Cities and Villages Development Bank.

According to a ministry statement, the committee will hold its first meeting on Sept. 17 to discuss arrangements to be taken for the planned conference.

The conference, the statement said, will be in implementation of directives by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai during his meeting with mayors and heads of local councils in Amman on Tuesday.

Hassan, Swareddahab discuss peace efforts

(Continued from page 1)

riorities, which he described as posing the gravest challenge to Jordan. "The current Israeli arbitrary measures, against the Arab population living in the occupied territories are aggravating the situation," he said.

He said Sudan faces enormous challenges like desertification and drought, and shoulders heavy responsibilities in confronting them. Jordan, he said, will always support Sudan materially and morally in the face of all challenges.

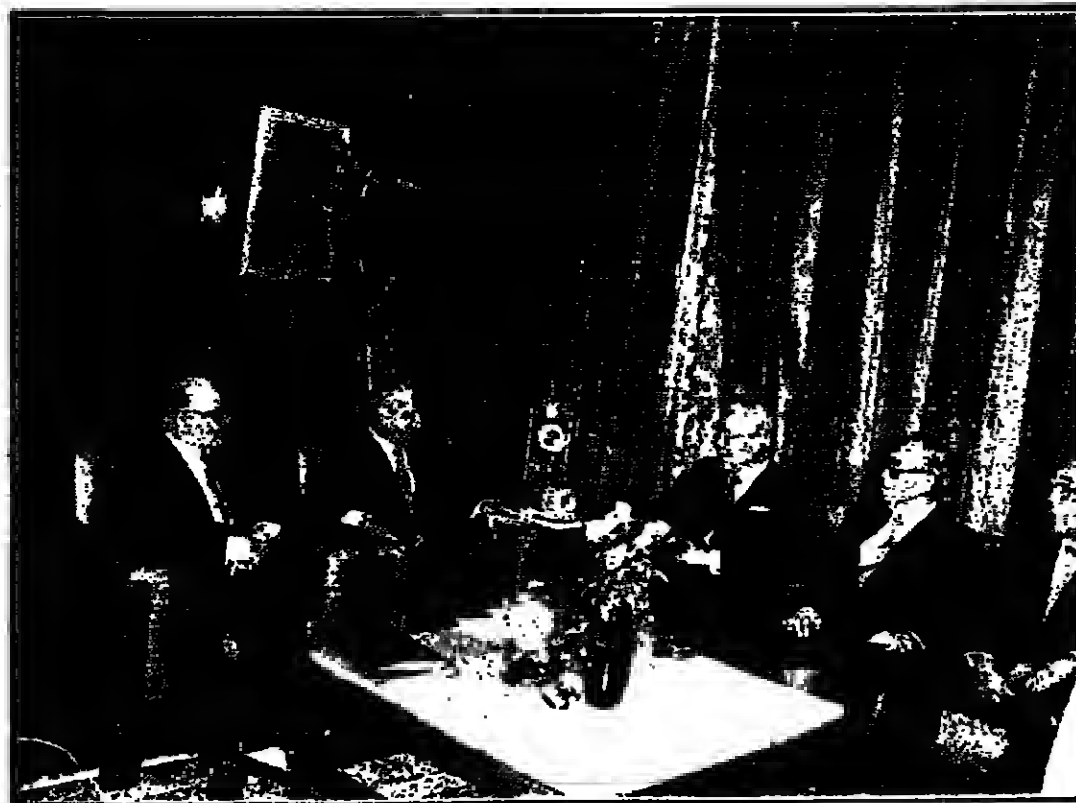
Prince Hassan called for the re-formation of a joint committee to be entrusted with the task of expanding bilateral cooperation.

Following the meeting Gen. Swareddahab's deputy Lt.-Gen. Mohammed Mirghani hosted a dinner in honour of Prince Hassan and the Jordanian delegation accompanying him.

Prince Hassan said upon arrival on Monday: he was carrying greetings from His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian people to Sudan's leaders and the Sudanese people.

The Crown Prince was touring famine-hit areas in Sudan on Wednesday.

Prince Hassan visited the eastern regions of Sudan near Eritrea which have been affected by the recent drought and des-



Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi (second from left) receives former South Korean Prime Minister Chang Yoo (third from right) in Amman Wednesday (Petra photo)

Former S.Korean prime minister praises Jordan's balanced policies

AMMAN (Petra) — Former South Korean Prime Minister Chang Yoo has voiced his country's appreciation of Jordan's moderate and well balanced poli-

cies and His Majesty King Hussein's efforts for finding a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem.

Mr. Yoo was speaking at a meeting with Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi during which they reviewed Middle East developments.

Mr. Lawzi praised South Korea's support for Arab end-

eaours to reach a lasting settlement for the Palestine problem on the basis of exchanging peace for land, and the convening of an International conference on this issue.

Mr. Lawzi said King Hussein's visit to South Korea had laid the foundation for a strong and fruitful relationship between Jordan and South Korea.

'Shaka' opens art display

AMMAN (Petra) — Justice Minister Riad Al Shaka opened at the Royal Cultural Centre Wednesday evening an art exhibition by Bassam Naser. On display for nine days are 48 paintings in oil and water colours depicting natural scenery from Jordan and other Arab countries, and also Arab traditional architecture.

The opening ceremony was attended by an audience of guests.

Meeting discusses setting up national psychiatric centre

AMMAN (Petra) — The subject of opening a national centre for psychiatric treatment was discussed at a meeting held here Wednesday.

Attending the meeting, which was called by Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh were president of the University of Jordan Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali and director of the Armed Forces Medical Services, Dr. Daoud Hananla. In addition to Dr. Hamzeh.

The participants agreed on opening a model centre at the new Health Ministry hospital in Fuheis and called on all public and private institutions in Jordan to support the centre.

A statement issued at the end of the meeting said that the health minister will call representatives of all sectors concerned with the project to help lay down a working programme for it and for providing it with staff and technical equipment.

Outstanding civil defence centres receive awards

AMMAN (Petra) — Civil Defence centres which excelled in their duties and operations during 1985 were presented with awards at a ceremony held here Wednesday at the Queen Alia International Airport (JAIA).

Civil Defence Director Khaled Al Tarawneh who presented the

awards to the winning centres, urged all civil defence personnel to exert increased efforts in offering their vital services to the country.

Lt.-Gen. Tarawneh distributed the awards to the centres of the JAIA, North Shuneh, Ajloun, Jaser and Taybeh near Irbid.

New batch of police officers graduate

AMMAN (Petra) — A batch of new police officers graduated Wednesday in a ceremony held at the Central Police Forces Department in Amman.

The graduates passed in a parade before the audience and heard an address by the police commander in which he outlined the

subjects the graduates had taken during their training courses.

Towards the end of the ceremony, Brig. Mahmoud Abdul Rahman, who stood in for the public security director, distributed awards and prizes to the graduates.

Arab League pledges total support for Jordan against Israeli threats

TUNIS (Petra) — The Arab League Council has voiced total support for Jordan in the face of recent threats issued by Israeli leaders against the Kingdom and expressed its grave concern over the situation and condemnation of the Israeli statements.

A communique issued at the closing session on Wednesday of the council's 84th meeting here said that the council's support for Jordan is in implementation of the Arab League Charter.

In its three-day meeting, the council reviewed issues pertaining to the Palestine problem and Afro-Arab relations and relations between the Arab World and foreign countries, in addition to topics related to Arab League agencies and organisations.

The council called in its final statement on Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi to follow up contacts with concerned parties in Lebanon with the purpose of implementing Arab League resolutions concerning Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and stressed the need for an immediate end to militia attacks on the camps.

The Jordanian delegation raised the matter of the recurrent deficit in the budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and called for imm-

ediate measures to handle the agency's financial problems so that its services to the refugees will not be affected.

The council decided to form a committee comprising Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) to prepare a report on the educational needs of Palestinians under the Israeli occupation.

It decided to refer the situation in the Gaza Strip to an Arab foreign ministers meeting when they gather in New York to attend the U.N. General Assembly's 40th session for the purpose of allowing them the chance to refer the question to the General Assembly. The statement said that this move was taken with the hope of dispatching a U.N. fact-finding mission to the region and to conduct a study on the deteriorating situation in the Gaza Strip.

The council also called on Arab countries to honour their financial commitments to the fund set up to

support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and to be channelled through a joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee. The council's statement voiced total support for the Palestinian people's struggle and resistance to occupation.

The statement called on Arab countries to launch an information campaign on the international level to expose Israel's arbitrary measures and its drive to evacuate Arab lands from its lawful owners and to build settlements on seized Arab land.

The council also voiced its support for the African people in the face of South Africa's racial discrimination policies and voiced gratitude to Arab countries which extended assistance to African nations suffering from drought and famine.

The council condemned "the hostile U.S. policy towards the Arab Nation" and voiced Arab concern over the Reagan administration's total bias towards Israel and its total support for the Jewish state.

The council called on the U.S. administration to re-examine its Middle East policies and to adopt a policy favouring the establishment of peace and security in the region.

Swiss foreign affairs minister due today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation Pierre Aubert is due here Thursday on a four-day visit to Jordan.

The minister is expected to be received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and will talk with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Planning Minister Abdullah Nsour and Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Taher Kanana.

The talks are expected to focus on Middle East questions and bilateral cooperation.

Mr. Aubert will also make visits to Petra, the Jordan Valley and the Royal Scientific Society. On the last day of his visit to Jordan Mr. Aubert will speak at a press conference in which he is

expected to discuss variety of topics of concern to Switzerland and Jordan.

Mr. Aubert had earlier this year paid visits to Tunisia, Syria and Lebanon and discussed "the Arab question" with their leaders. The Swiss minister had served as president of the Swiss Confederation for 1983.

Mr. Aubert will be accompanied by his wife and a delegation of five senior officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Pierre Aubert

VTC issues booklet on job description, classification

MADABA (Petra) — The Labour Ministry's Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) has issued a booklet on job descriptions and classification of various trades carried out by unskilled, skilled and highly qualified workers and technicians.

It said that the VTC's various centres around the country have started conducting tests for workers to define their levels, and each worker or technician will be awarded a diploma to defining his

or her trade level and efficiency.

According to VTC Director General Munther Al Masri the aim of classifying the workers is to help group workers into five main categories to serve industrial purposes.

He said that the VTC recognises five different levels of skills: Workers with limited skills, skilled workers, vocational workers, technicians and highly specialised workers.

OIC renews Gulf mediation efforts

(Continued from page 1)

Iran, meanwhile, said it had detained another freighter in the waterway — at least the fifth this month — and confiscated cargo bound for Iraq.

Iraq says its attacks on Kharg are designed to cripple Iran's war effort by cutting its source of vital foreign exchange. Iran, for its part, has renewed a threat to block all oil shipments from the Gulf if its own exports are halted.

The United States and other Western countries replied to a similar threat last year by vowing to maintain freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

There has been no international reaction so far, however, to Iran's detention of cargo ships to prevent what Tehran calls strategic materials from reaching Iraq.

The OIC peace committee comprises the leaders of Algeria, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Malaysia, Guinea, Senegal and Tukey, Palestine Liberation Organisation

(PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and Mr. Pizada.

Committee representatives have visited Tehran and Baghdad, but failed to persuade the belligerents to negotiate.

Iran has criticised what it said was an OIC bias towards Iraq, while the Baghdad government on Tuesday expressed reservations about the latest peace moves.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Baghdad said Iraq hoped the committee would concentrate on "exercising pressure with the whole weight of the Islamic World to stop the war."

He expressed reservations about what he said were new trends in the committee to take into account Iran's viewpoint and consider details of the conflict.

Baghdad insists on a comprehensive peace effort. "We don't think that the committee and the other bodies affiliated to the Organisation of Islamic Conference have enough experience and technical instruments to fol-

low up all the details of the conflict," the spokesman said.

A Bangladesh Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Dhaka on Tuesday the fresh OIC peace efforts were based on meetings at various levels between committee members and representatives of Iran and Iraq.

"The main task is to find an honourable way out of the war, and that's what we are looking for," he said.

The vessel detained by Iran on Wednesday was identified as a Kuwaiti-flag ship.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said the 23,000-tonne Jing-Jang, a Chinese-owned but Kuwaiti-registered vessel, was intercepted as it entered the strait at 1 a.m. local time (2230 GMT Tuesday).

It said the cargo was loaded in Bangkok, Thailand, but it did not identify the nature of the cargo. The ship was escorted to a port in southern Iran for inspection and will be allowed to leave after its cargo is unloaded, IRNA said.

Botha offers citizenship to blacks

(Continued from page 1)

The homelands have not won international recognition since their creation.

In Washington, the White House said Mr. Botha had not gone far enough in announcing the restoration of citizenship to blacks.

"Our position is that the citizens of these homelands are citizens of South Africa," White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters.

"However, President Botha's announcement, if it means and leads to the granting of citizenship to all blacks, would be a positive step."

Asked if he thought Mr. Botha had gone far enough, Speakes replied: "No."

Palestinians fend off assaults

(Continued from page 1)

The overnight hostilities flared despite the deployment of Syrian-led ceasefire teams around Bouja Al Hajneh to enforce a ceasefire arranged Monday night.

Amal men fired long bursts from truck-mounted 30-mm anti-aircraft guns into Palestinian strongpoints on the northern and western fringes of the shell-battered shantytown.

Other militiamen in combat fatigues and black T-shirts emb-

lazoned with white skull motifs opened up with automatic weapons as Palestinians fired 50-calibre machine guns.

Syria has been trying to end Lebanon's decade-old civil war but has been wary of direct involvement by Syrian troops in Beirut's street fighting.

The hostilities greeted Lebanon's President Amin Gemayel as he flew back home Tuesday afternoon from visits to West Germany and Saudi Arabia.

'18 SLA men, 2 Israelis killed'

(Continued from page 1)

vowed to step up attacks against Israel and its SLA allies to force them out of Lebanese territory.

Israel retreated from South Lebanon after a three-year occupation last June 10, but it maintained at least 500 soldiers to

back the 1,500-man SLA in the "security zone", which runs east from the Mediterranean coast to the foothills of Mount Hermon.

Lebanese Television, broadcasting from west Beirut, reported that the blast killed 18 SLA fighters and Israeli intelligence men.

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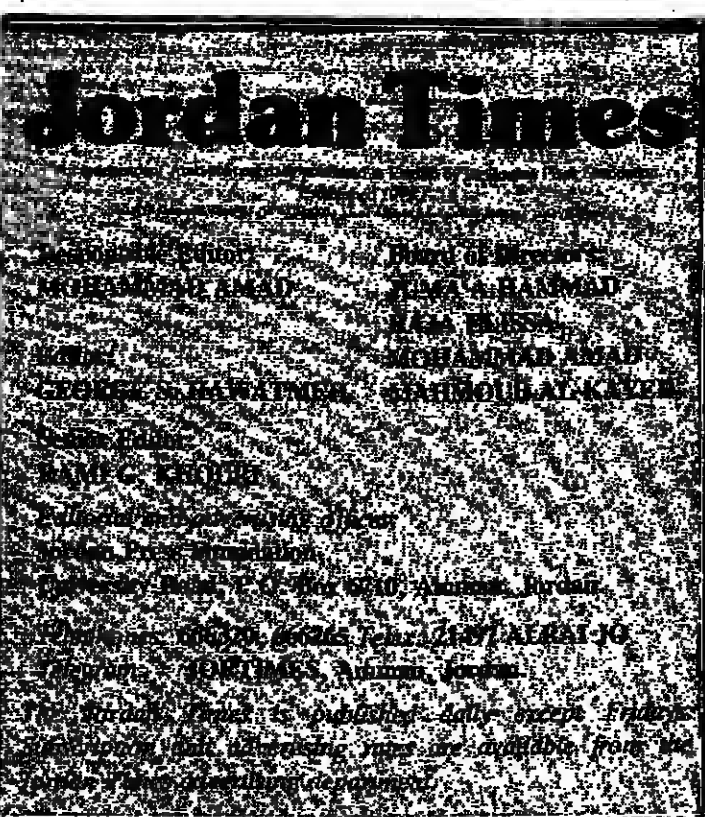
Surrey, GU7 2AZ

England

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Tenders are to be submitted in English and must be completed in duplicate using the documents provided. The "Master" and "Copy" tenders are to be returned to JEPCO in Amman.

All tenders are to be submitted by 1200 hours local time on Thursday, Nov. 28, 1985. The "Master" tender will be opened thereafter in the offices of JEPCO on the closing date set for the receipt of tenders.



U.S.: protagonist or peace maker?

IF IT is true that the U.S. secretary of state has rejected a proposal by his principal assistant on the Middle East to meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, then Washington should be sorry — first for itself and second for the others who have counted on it to lead the way for a Middle East settlement.

Needless to say that the U.S. stands to gain a lot from a peace that it has helped to achieve in this area, and to lose much if it fails to meet its commitment towards this end. Shultz attests to and knows this very well, so does his president and the rest of the administration. Why they should want or choose to pass up the best opportunity that has existed for years to achieve progress is beyond our comprehension. The walking game that the Americans are playing with us is not only damaging to peace prospects: It is downright stupid and hypocritical.

The U.S. administration must realise why its methods are either unacceptable, or, to use a milder term, unproductive. The reasoning for this is clear, we think.

The Arabs, particularly Jordan and the Palestinians, want and are striving for a just and honourable settlement to the Palestinian problem. The Fez plan of 1982 and the Jordan-PLO accord of Feb. 11 commit them to such a course and objective, and there should not be the slightest doubt about our intentions. PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat made it clear to the ADC convention in Washington and to the American public at large on Sunday that he is all out for a solution based on the "land for peace" formula which is the cornerstone of U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 and the Feb. 11 accord.

The Israelis, for their part, say they want peace but are doing absolutely nothing to achieve it and the world of their good intentions. While Shimon Peres may be willing to trade, upon impossible conditions, some of the occupied territories for a settlement, his hard partners in the "national unity" government are totally opposed to any territorial compromise with the Arabs and will torpedo any effort aimed at bringing about an acceptable solution.

In between the two adversaries are the Americans. Their mediation in the conflict will be useless, in all honesty, if it is aimed only at bringing Arabs and Israelis to sit together and negotiate directly. The Arabs do not need the good offices of the U.S. just to open the way for direct negotiations with the Israelis. We could do that ourselves if we wished without resorting to the Americans for help, quite frankly.

Where the U.S. and its leadership of the peace process are and will be, most needed is at deadlock points. These are many, but the key ones, namely Palestinian participation and Israel's willingness to withdraw from the occupied territories, have to be solved on the spot before any real and meaningful negotiating-process can be started.

By talking at the proposal to meet a joint delegation in which the Palestinians are legally and willingly participating, the U.S. is not giving much of a chance for the peace process to get off the ground. And if this trend continues for a little longer, there will not be much to talk about and build on later.

It is at this point in fact that the U.S. has to ask itself an essential question: If the American position is to be identical to that of Israel on Palestinian participation and other issues, what chance does the U.S. stand of being a fair and honest mediator that is able to see the whole peace process to its happy end? Barring a satisfactory answer, the U.S. is dealing itself out of a process in which it can all too easily play the role of the chief peace maker.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Peace or war

IT IS ONLY natural to see the Arab resistance intensifying, and attacks on Israeli troops increasing inside the occupied Arab lands because of the escalation of Israeli arbitrary measures. Therefore it should be said that the presence of Israeli occupation is the root cause of the present violence.

It is not true what Peres said about the PLO as an organisation with double dealings and that it does not want peace. In fact the PLO which pursues resistance activity inside the occupied lands has been also seeking to achieve peace.

The killing of the five Israelis and the reprisal actions by the Israeli forces against the Arab population stems from the fact that the Palestinian land is still occupied and the PLO is trying by all means to liberate it. Peres is wrong in his belief that the PLO would one day give up armed resistance and follow only the path of peaceful negotiations.

It is only right for the Palestinians and the PLO, which represents them, to follow all means that can guarantee their freedom and rights. The PLO cannot sit idle and watch the innocent Arab people of Palestine being persecuted and evicted from their homes, and refrain from resistance attacks.

The Americans who went to the negotiating table with the Vietnamese were continuously involved in combat with north Vietnam as the negotiations in Paris were going on.

There is no double dealing by the PLO, but what there is, rather, is a political-military struggle for liberation and PLO chooses whatever is available.

Al Dustour: U.S. bias

THE WHITE HOUSE in Washington has responded to a call by the PLO for the return of land in return for peace with a statement that reflected Washington's total bias towards Israel and its determination to reject all rights of the Palestinian people.

A White House spokesman said that Arafat had not declared the PLO's recognition of Israel but rather chose to demand land for peace. Arafat had said in a television interview that the PLO seeks a comprehensive peace in joint efforts with Jordan and does not want war with Israel.

This statement was not sufficient for Washington, and its spokesman's statement demanding full recognition of Israel before the latter expressed desire to withdraw from Arab land, means U.S. disregard to earlier commitments to help establish peace based on justice.

Of course, the U.S. is fully aware of the details of the Jordan-PLO accord of Feb. 11 and the two sides' commitments to the U.N. Security Council resolutions concerning the Middle East question, and it realises at the same time that it is Israel which rejects these resolutions and refuses to implement them.

It is the U.S. total bias towards Israel that made the White House spokesman make that statement and caused Washington to ignore the Jordan-PLO accord which is in fact the last chance for peace.

We can regard this U.S. statement as a way to escape commitment from the peace process and a tendency to perpetuate the present state of affairs in the region, something which would open the door wide for further violence and insecurity.

GUEST COLUMN

How odd that Amal means hope!

Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — The news from Beirut, as seen in the U.S., gets worse and worse. The horrors of the car bombings were followed by a renewal of fighting between the factions involved. And Palestinians say that what has been happening to their people is worse than what they experienced at the hands of the Israelis in 1982.

The news from Beirut in the U.S. is overshadowed by the news from South Africa. Every night we see television coverage of what is happening in South Africa. There is violence and bloodshed but far less than in Beirut. Americans feel a link to South Africa because of our large black population. Despite what Americans call "racism," white Americans feel a certain link to blacks. And so South Africa captures wide-spread and continuing attention.

But there is no such link to the Middle East. In fact not only is there no link to Arabs and other Muslims, but the link to Israel is not evident in TV. Obviously in political, academic, governmental circles, the link to Israel has tremendous strength. But among ordinary Americans, there is little interest in Israel. One rarely sees TV programmes about Israel on the TV.

The fact seems to be that the American public considers the entire Middle East as an unstable, violence-ridden region and wants nothing to do with it. So when Reagan sent troops to Beirut, demands quickly rose to bring them back home. I myself keep on thinking of Beirut, of the sufferings of the people, of the tragedies that are going on there. Obviously

immense supplies of weapons and munitions are coming in. We know there is a world market in anything anybody wants to buy and sell. We know that, despite the damage, the airport continues to function. Ports are open, like Jounieh. The roads to Syria are open. And stuff comes in easily from Israel if the Israelis want it to. Lebanon is full of factions seem to be well supplied with the means to kill.

I also read in an issue of Al-Nahar that a Palestinian had sent a message to the president of Syria saying that the firepower poured on the camps could end if he gave the order to do so. I cannot say from so far away. But, among people knowledgeable about the Middle East in the U.S., there is a strong sense that if all foreign powers decided they wanted to see an end to the killing in Lebanon, the killing would rapidly end. Even the armed extremists and the lawless, elements preying on the population would find it hard to continue operating.

But, of course, that now seems impossible. Everybody in the Middle East seems to be playing tricky and dangerous games of politics. And everyone moves are made in the game, someone gets killed, usually in Lebanon. Lebanon has become the arena of tragedy where so many of the other disputes in the Middle East are being worked out.

Earlier this year I felt that things were settling down in Lebanon. I was clearly wrong. I felt that the emergence of the Shi'ite and the Druze as the chief Lebanese political forces along with Christians provided hope that a new agreement

could be hammered out, and that Lebanese unity could be restored.

The turning point seems to have been "Amal's" attack on the Palestinian camps. Was this so important because just at that time the hopes of some sort of breakthrough on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict began to become brighter? Here in the U.S., we thought the U.S. government was finally going to meet officially with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Well, it did not happen.

But was the sense of anger, frustration, resentment, fear, jealousy so strong among both proponents and opponents of the peace initiative that it resulted in the bloody fighting between Palestinians and Shi'ites in the camps? Did the poor

people in the camps have to suffer so terribly because of the furious play and counter-play of the political people on the many sides involved?

The conclusion a political observer might draw is that a settlement in Lebanon and a settlement of the Palestinian issue are both not possible at the same time. Was that the error?

Yet the fact appears to be that the more innocent people die in these manoeuvrings, the stronger the various sides become. "Amal" seems stronger than ever. So are the Palestinians. The Christians may flee to Cyprus in large numbers, but their strength seems intact. Nothing has changed on the political arena except that hope has once again been killed. How odd that the Arabic word Amal means hope!

Back from summer, Swedes head to polls

In the middle of their summer holiday, Swedes are engulfed by waves of political rhetoric as a general election looms. There are calls to "stand firm"; Social democrats claim a "new third way" to solve problems; Conservatives debate freedom and democracy. Kevin Done of the Financial Times reports.

STOCKHOLM — Sweden wakes from its summer slumbers earlier than the rest of Europe. Half a million Swedes went back to work at the end of July but the politicians seem reluctant to put the "holidays behind" them. With the general election due in mid-September, they are still trawling the summer resorts for votes.

Mr. Olof Palme, the prime minister, chose to cycle to the venue of the first speech of his campaign, his notes flapping in the breeze on his bicycle rack.

Mr. Ulf Adelsohn, leader of the Conservatives and would-be premier, put the finishing touches on his opening address to the party faithful while perched on the end of a jetty in a west coast sailing resort. Mr. Kjell-Olof Feldt, finance minister, delivered a defence of Swedish economic policy from behind the kitchen table of his country cottage in the forests north of Stockholm.

Despite the looming election, the Swedish summer has maintained its well-ordered sense of ritual. A week after a midsummer the cities empty. Swedes disappear to their islands, their sailing boats and their summer cottages. Newspapers, if they do not cease publication altogether, are addressed to summer residences. The armed forces seem to go on half time, offices close early and the six o'clock news on television disappears.

Political life re-appears first on the Baltic summer island of Gotland, where the country's leaders gather at this time every year — to give a run-down on the state of the nation. This year Gotland also marks the start of the 1985 campaign trail.

The Social Democrats, the traditional rulers of Sweden for more than 50 years, are trying to consolidate the hold on power they regained in the 1982 election after suffering the unaccustomed indignity of six years on the opposition benches.

At the last election, they ended up with a slender majority of three seats over the "bourgeois bloc" — the centre-right opposition, consisting of the Conservative, Liberal and Centre parties — but dependent on the 20-strong Communists for an overall majority in the Riksdag, the Swedish parliament.

For much of the time since the 1982 poll, the Socialist bloc (the Social Democrats and the Communists) seemed to have lost touch with the voters and lagged well behind in a string of opinion polls. The opposition parties, particularly the Conservatives whose star has been rising steadily, began to talk of a *högervind*, a rightist wind of change sweeping through Swedish politics.

Since the spring, however, some of the jauntiness has gone from the opposition's step, as the three parties have found it harder and harder to paper over the cracks between them.

During their virtual monopoly on political power for 44 years from the 1930s, the Social Democrats shaped the modern Sweden and built the most comprehensive system of social welfare the world has yet seen. During their six years in power from 1976 to 1982 the three non-Socialist parties seemed for the most part too much in awe of the Social Democrats' "Swedish model" to dare to more than tamper with it at the margin.

The "system" was not built without cost, however. Today, Sweden has the biggest public sector in the West, with the share of public expenditure rising to more than 65 per cent of gross national product

(GNP) in 1984, compared with the 30-50 per cent of most other industrial countries.

Successive governments, to finance such a development, have built up a mountain of public debt, so that interest payments are now the largest single item in the state budget after the Social Services Department. Swedes also carry the heaviest tax burden in the West at about 50 per cent of GNP.

Undoubtedly, Swedes would like lower taxes, and cuts in marginal rates are one of the carrots on offer from the opposition. But they also like their social welfare. The 1985 election seems to be developing into a question of which they would like best.

Mr. Palme, Social Democratic leader since 1969 and the country's most skilled political orator, has warned against changing the established order and called on voters to "stand up for the Swedish model".

The Social Democrats claim that they have found a "Third Way" to solve the country's economic problems, which avoids the pain of the deep cuts in the social security net inflicted by Conservative regimes elsewhere.

Sweden's Conservatives have tried to turn the debate on social welfare into a debate on personal freedom and the meaning of democracy.

Mr. Adelsohn, the Conservative leader, regards freedom as being able to choose your own doctor or dentist, and select a type of schooling for your children — free from the dictates of the state. The labour movement is a "brotherhood of privileges" and subsidies channelled through the state, he claims.

Not for nothing, however, are the Swedish Conservatives called *Moderaterna*, the moderates.

The Conservatives also have to be careful not to leave too wide a gap between themselves and the centre opposition parties, the Liberal and Centre Parties, on which they are dependent for forming a majority non-Socialist government.

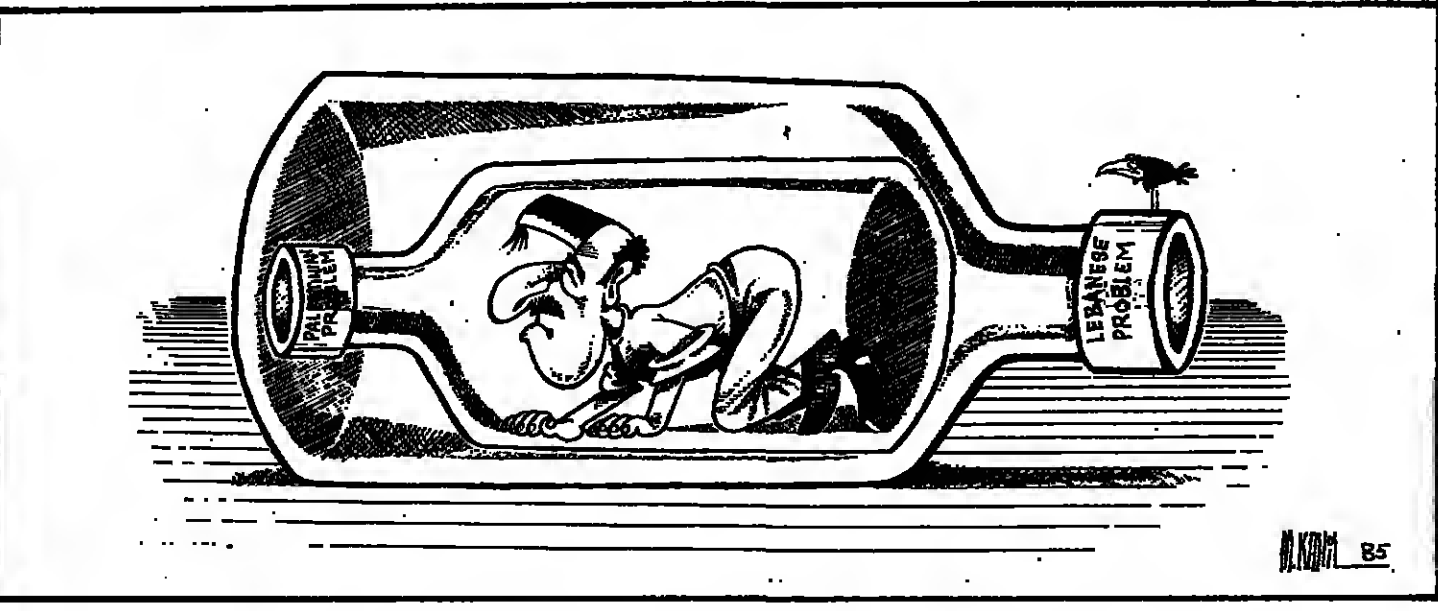
The rising fortunes of the Conservative Party are squeezing its potential partners. They are now clearly the largest opposition party, their share of the vote has jumped from 11.5 per cent in 1970 to 23.6 per cent in 1982 and subsequent opinion polls have placed their share as high as 30 per cent. They have also a strong appeal to young and first-time voters.

The Liberal and Centre parties are distancing themselves from the Conservatives to maintain their own profiles, insisting at the same time that they are the only answer for stopping the slide to an ever sharper polarisation in Swedish politics.

The Centre party has pulled a rabbit out of the hat in advance of the election by forming a "technical electoral alliance" with the tiny centrist Christian Democratic Alliance (KDS), a party strong on moral issues such as tighter abortion laws and a rationing of alcohol.

A party must win at least 4 per cent of the popular vote before it can enter the Swedish parliament. The KDS polled only close to 2 per cent in recent elections, so its votes have been lent to the non-Socialist camp. Given that the two blocs are almost equally balanced, the Centre party calculated that the KDS vote could just tip the scales and for the election it has formed a joint ticket called simply "The Centre".

The manoeuvre has drawn bitter criticism from Mr. Palme, but the Social Democrats have been powerless to stop it.



A strategy for superpower talks

By Henry A. Kissinger

IN A FEW days, the U.S. and Soviet negotiating teams on arms control will reconvene in Geneva for their last session before the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in November. It is predictable that anxiety among the democracies to show progress will mount as the date approaches. And Gorbachev, in recent interviews, is clearly seeking to exploit this mood by equating success at Geneva with the abandonment of the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) — the Reagan administration plan to provide a defence against ballistic missiles.

How the administration handles its own initiative as it moves toward the summit involves one of the seminal decisions of the decade.

The crucial first step in that decision is the elaboration of a policy on defence and arms control that reflects the revolutionary changes in weapons technology, reduces the reliance on nuclear weapons and responds to the global yearning to banish nuclear apocalypse.

The policy on which Western defence has been built throughout the postwar period — the equating of security with the threat of massive nuclear devastation — is clearly losing relevance. The spectre of apocalyptic casualties deprives the threat of action of credibility. In those circumstances, democratic publics will sooner or later retreat to pacifism and unilateral disarmament.

Yet the Soviet strategy to stigmatize efforts to devise less nihilistic alternatives has already made considerable progress. It must be firmly turned back. That can be accomplished in two ways: First, by making the West understand that if the Soviet firestorm of protest against the strategic defence initiative succeeds it will doom both serious defence policy and serious arms control, and second, by negotiations that do not abdicate American goals in favour of what the Soviets have declared acceptable.

Strategic defence is the only new idea that points away from the excessive reliance on nuclear weapons which threatens strategy with paralysis and arms control with triviality. With present armaments, no agreement that limits offensive weapons but bars defensive ones can be better than a palliative, for the following reasons:

All efforts to induce the Soviets to reduce or limit multiple warheads while defences were dormant have proved in vain. As a result, the number of nuclear warheads accumulated in the arsenals of the superpowers is so large, the reliability and accuracy so great and the number needed for massive destruction so small that no foreseeable reduction (even 50 per cent) can in the absence of defences affect either the capability of prevalent nuclear strategy or the psychological equation resulting from it.

Multiple warheads create a vast

disproportion between the number of launchers and the total offensive threat. Since each individual missile launcher can carry 15 or more warheads, a first strike will always offer a tempting advantage. Reducing the number of launchers while multiple warheads exist does not reduce this risk. Paradoxically, at some levels of reduction it may make it worse because the ratio of warheads to launchers will remain constant.

By the end of the century, several Third World countries will have acquired nuclear weapons. Some will thereby acquire a vast capacity for blackmail because they could make the threat of suicide more plausible than the superpowers.

The Soviets clearly have an interest in perpetuating the nuclear status quo, because, even if nuclear weapons should turn out to be no more useful to them than to the democracies, they have large conventional forces and a population largely ignorant of the consequences of nuclear war. But historians of the future may reflect with amazement why, in an age of cataclysmic destructiveness and nuclear proliferation, so many in the West considered the key to security to reside in the perpetuation of total vulnerability.

The Reagan administration has responded to the situation by elaborating a distinction between research on one side and testing and deployment on the other. Even its most tough-sounding statements are limited to continuing research. Deployment decisions, it avers, will be made after research is completed, probably by another president. In any event, the Reagan administration argues, deployment will not take place without consultation with allies and negotiation with the Soviets.

In Geneva, if it has refused to discuss limitations on deployment of defensive weapons, arguing that such a limitation is premature. As a result, the administration seems driven by Gorbachev's pronouncements, allied hesitations and its own ambivalence toward a "compromise" which calls for reducing launchers by some 25 per cent, pursuing missile defence research without testing or deployment and reaffirming the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty.

Such a compromise would elicit an almost audible sigh of relief in the West. The Soviet agreement to continued research on defence, hinted at by Gorbachev, would be hailed as a huge Soviet concession. However, there is no salvation in a self-delusion that identifies progress on arms control with perpetuating unsustainable dilemmas. Soviet permission is not now required to conduct research. The ABM treaty specifically allows for it and the Soviets have taken full advantage of this provision. In any event, prescription of research would be unverifiable. Nor does the ABM treaty ban testing of earthbound technology;

what it does proscribe — at least by implication — is testing in space where the U.S. advantage lies.

As for the proposed weapons reductions, they would have only marginal, if any, significance. They would not reduce — indeed they would tend to enshrine — the Soviet capacity for civilian devastation or even a first dishing strike.

The projected compromise would no doubt be sold with the argument that permitting research preserves all options for the future. In fact, far from co-opting the critics, it will give them another means to destroy SDI. In the aftermath of an agreed limitation of offensive weapons — however strategically meaningless — congressional opponents will mobilise in the name of arms control to thwart a major research programme — especially into space-based weapons.

Even if this effort should fail, making strategic defence conditional on some future negotiation will destroy SDI. Having frozen an advantageous relationship, the Soviets will not agree in a few years to what they reject now. To deploy defences, a future president would have to jeopardize an agreement that, by then, would appear sacrosanct to the allies and do so over the objections of many American intellectual leaders and in the face of a vicious campaign by the Soviets.

In fairness, the Reagan administration is being driven to these expedients as a tactic to rescue SDI from its implacable opponents. But on issues of principle, the democratic process requires a clear articulation and resolution of the deeper issues involved.

Ironically, the projected outcome would not only perpetuate a nihilistic nuclear strategy, it would leave the democracies highly vulnerable to a Soviet breakthrough in strategic defence. The Soviets are assaulting only space-based defences, on which they lag technologically, all the while conducting major research and testing on traditional, earth-based defences. And they have ignored specific prohibitions of the ABM treaty when it served their strategic purposes: The new radar at Krassovsk is a clear violation.

Thus the proposed basic bargain combines the disadvantage of every course: It will slow down American research and channel it into the least promising technology. It will nurture euphoria without ending the prospect that some Soviet breakthrough will suddenly be deployed, perhaps even in space. It will not significantly ease the offensive threat.

The Reagan administration has an opportunity to bring about a historic change in strategic relationships and vastly reduce the threat of a nuclear apocalypse. To safeguard its opportunity, the Reagan administration must do more than simply reject Gorbachev's proposals: It needs an alternative. It must state explicitly that it will negotiate the scope and

nature of strategic defence simultaneously and in relation to agreed levels of offensive forces.

Such a proposal could link a dramatic reduction of offensive capabilities to a limited build up of defensive forces.

The U.S. should put forward a policy that links a dramatic reduction of offensive capabilities to a limited build up of defensive forces, specifically:

Both sides would agree to eliminate multiple warhead missiles over an agreed period, say 10 years (or at a minimum confine them to a small number of, say, 100 or less).

The number of launchers on both sides would be reduced to less than 1,000 including long-range bombers. These two provisions would bring about a reduction in nuclear warheads of close to 90 per cent.

Both sides would agree that strategic defence could be phased in over the same 10-year period but confined to the following objectives: Protection of the retaliatory force (i.e., ICBM and bomber bases); a defence of population against limited attacks and accidental launches by a superpower as well as attacks by third nuclear countries. Each side would be free to choose the mode of deployment — whether on land, in space or both — provided it stayed within these limits.

The ABM treaty would be modified as provided in its review procedures.

Such an agreement would dramatically reverse the accumulation of nuclear warheads. The level of defence would be geared to — and therefore limited by — a sharply declining level of offence. It would reduce the possibilities of nuclear blackmail. If only an all-out attack can penetrate defences and if a strategic defence makes it uncertain what weapons will get through, rational incentives for nuclear war will diminish.

Obviously, if the Soviets persisted in refusing, the U.S. would have no choice except to build a strategic defence unilaterally based on the two criteria outlined above.

Such an approach will require a revolutionary change of the prevailing defence policy. Over the 10-year period under discussion, conventional forces will have to be given dominant emphasis — a decision which in any event will be imposed on us by technology. Statecraft consists in a large part of foreseeing and managing the inevitable. Failure to do so guarantees strategic and diplomatic paralysis.

It will be argued that the Soviets will never accept this policy, but over the years the Soviets have reversed many positions previously declared as immutable. The democracies cannot guarantee responsible Soviet conduct. They do have an obligation to chart a responsible course of their own that sacrifices propaganda to the opportunity for a genuine reduction in the nuclear threat — Los Angeles Times.

The case of billboards: Art, junk or deathtraps?

By Boris Weintraub

WASHINGTON — To opponents, billboards are ugly, visual pollution, causing traffic accidents by distracting motorists, breeding a sense of placelessness in America.

To the outdoor advertising industry, billboards are a low-cost, highly effective means of sending messages to the public in a creative way, continuing a tradition begun in ancient Egypt and practiced by many of history's finest artists.

In some cases, billboards are historical landmarks, worthy of preservation as part of the American folk heritage.

But whatever anyone thinks of them, one thing is certain about billboards 20 years after the passage of the Highway Beautification Act inspired by Lady Bird Johnson: Despite the removal of more than 600,000 outdoor advertising signs since the act went into effect, billboards are not going to disappear soon.

Costly to destroy

In fact, though the federal government has spent more than \$200 million to help acquire billboards so that they can be destroyed, recent studies estimate that it would cost more than four times that much to acquire those billboards that still legally remain, even though they fail to conform to the beautification act's provisions.

Such conclusions have led many, including some of the most fervent opponents of billboards, to call for a drastic revision, or even repeal, of the beautification act. They contend that the act's

intentions have been gutted by intense industry pressure.

A recent audit, conducted by the inspector general of the Department of Transportation, said that the federal billboard control programme "had not significantly improved the aesthetic quality or the recreational value" of federally funded highways.

And a recent General Accounting Office study said that many prohibited signs will continue to stand because federal funds are not being appropriated to compensate sign owners for removal, as the act requires. The Reagan administration is weighing its position on the issue.

The industry divides billboards into "posters," preprinted sheets of paper pasted onto the metal panels that have replaced wooden boards, and "bulletins," either handpainted in a studio and erected on location, or painted directly at the site.

Standard posters range up to 300 square feet in size, while painted bulletins typically are 672 square feet. But there are variations that have permitted some billboards to be as large as 2,000 square feet.

According to the Institute of Outdoor Advertising, outdoor advertising began with the inscription of the names of kings on ancient Egyptian temples. Roman merchants advertised services with paintings on walls, and artists such as Toulouse-Lautrec, Manet, and Beardsley designed advertising posters.

For posting bills

Early American commercial outdoor posters advertised circuses, traveling museums, and

theatrical companies. Later, firms leased space on wooden boards to advertisers to post their bills, leading to the term "billboards."

Most billboards are built by outdoor advertising companies on land they have leased, and then are rented to advertisers. Usually, poster panels are sold by the month as part of a package designed to be seen by a specific percentage of the population in one day. Painted bulletins are sold for longer periods, and often are sold individually rather than as part of a package.

Research has determined that billboards are very effective in reaching potential customers and reaching them repeatedly, at low cost compared with television or print advertising. Revenues in 1984 topped \$1.12 billion, up 9 per cent over 1983. Cigarette companies provided more than a third of all outdoor advertising revenues.

Concerned about their appearance, Hawaii barred billboards in 1926. Maine and Vermont followed suit more recently, as have many local jurisdictions.

The federal government first acted in 1958 by providing bonuses in road construction funds to those states that adopted programmes to control signs near interstate highways. Over \$42 million has been given to the 23 states that participate in the programme.

However, it was pressure from President Lyndon B. Johnson, urged on by his wife, that led to the major federal legislation, the Highway Beautification Act. It required states to adopt effective sign-control programmes for federally aided highways or face the loss of 10 per cent of federal highway funds.



Two painters apply their skills to a 'bulletin', a large, hand-painted billboard. Like 'posters', their smaller, preprinted counterparts, painted bulletins remain on U.S. roads 20 years after the passage of the Highway Beautification Act. (National Geographic Society photo)

The act permits on-premise advertising and signs in commercial and industrial areas. It also provides for "just compensation" to sign and site owners if a sign was legally erected before the act's provisions went into effect.

Opponents charge pollution

It is this compensation provision, included in industry urging, that has drawn the wrath of billboard opponents, who contend that the expense, 75 per cent paid in federal funds, has made it possible for almost 120,000 "non-conforming" signs to exist 20 years after the act's adoption. No new funds were appropriated last year.

"This is the only federal pollution-control legislation that allows the polluters to continue polluting until they are paid to stop," says Charles Floyd, a Uni-

versity of Georgia law professor and president of the Coalition for Scenic Beauty. The coalition has recently directed fire against industry practices, permitted by Federal Highway Administration regulations and some states, of cutting down trees that block motorists' views of billboards.

"This is an outrage, an environmental crime," says Edward T. McMahon, a professor of law at Georgetown University and a coalition board member. "Here you have a parasitic use living off public investment, and they're cutting down trees and calling it things like 'vegetation control' or 'visibility improvement'."

The Outdoor Advertising Association of America, the industry's leading trade group, does not talk with reporters about billboard issues. Lady Bird Johnson also declined to discuss the Hig-

hway Beautification Act's successes or failures.

About the only area in which the industry and its opponents agree is the issue of landmark signs. Many historic signs, such as Burma Shave sequential rhymes ("A man/a miss/a car/a curve/he kissed the miss/and missed the curve") and Mail Pouch tobacco signs painted on the sides of barns, were threatened by the passage of the beautification act.

In 1974, Congress created a category of landmark signs that were exempt from restrictions. "Some of this advertising has been utilized for many years and has become a part of the American folk heritage," the Senate Public Works Committee said.

"I have no problem whatsoever with landmark signs," McMahon says. "I'm a collector of antique advertising myself." — National Geographic

Randa Hepibe

The Turkish experience

I AM NOT an economist and I do not care to act like one. But I have something to say about economics today. I was the first to applaud the government's decision to ban the import of flowers together with other commodities. But let us not be taken in too much by this policy of "protecting Jordanian industries."

First of all Jordanian industries must deserve the protection of the government before getting it. In other words, these industries, or many of them at least, should first strive to improve the quality of their products. You all know that kind of bottled fizzy drinks where you have to open three bottles in order to get a good one.

Banning the import of some foreign commodities will only strengthen the position of those local industries which are only interested in monopolizing the market without necessarily improving with products.

I am wondering why we do not look into the Turkish experience in imports? That country banned a few years ago the import of all goods that are manufactured in Turkey. The result was a sharp drop in the quality of the local goods which suffered no more competition. One and a half years ago the Turkish government decided to withdraw its protection of local products and allow once again foreign goods to enter its market.

The result was amazing: Better local production, reduced prices to compete with foreign goods and Turkey started even to export its goods to the world. I hope we would not have to learn the hard way.

Paris paints Indian look for menswear

By Irina Bosny-Ghica
Reuter

PARIS — Paris fashion designers showing their men's collections for next spring and summer have given a decidedly Indian look to clothes tailored to the needs of the modern traveller returning home with a taste for the exotic.

The look is both comfortable and sporty in many of the collections seen so far during last weekend fashion extravaganza.

President Francois Mitterrand and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi officially inaugurated "the Year of India" in Paris last June, and the Indian influence is particularly apparent in Hermes' collection of sober white suits with Nehru collars.

Japanese-born designer Kenzo went still further, presenting a line of Maharaja costumes complete with turbans and baggy harem trousers in bright red, green, black or white.

A taste of India was also present in Rodier's shirts and ties, with typical Kashmiri patterns, and trousers and jackets of Madras cotton with small green, blue or red squares.

Hermes' chief designer Bernard

Sanz adopted an unusual mode for presenting his collection, showing his styles on coat-hangers while one or two dressed models mingled with the crowd.

He created a wide range of suede and leather jackets and wind-cheaters to match the famous Hermes travel bags for elegant travellers, and stressed the businessman's need for comfort.

"Today's man is a traveller and he brings back clothes from his trips around the world," Sanz explained. His inspiration came both from the orient and from across the channel, with British-style golf cardigans and striped polos, he said.

Travel was also the main theme with Jean-Charles de Castelbajac, a young designer who used a map to draw attention to his casual line of linen suits and jackets in neutral hues with baggy, cuffed trousers.

But despite the innovations, the classical touch is not out.

Christian Dior presented a sober collection of linen suits in dark blue, dark purple with checks and a range of greys for the contemporary man who still wants to look like Cary Grant.

Give children the vote, Swedish doctors say

By Richard Murphy
Reuter

STOCKHOLM — Should babies be given the vote?

The issue is no joke in Sweden. It has been raised by the Swedish Paediatric Association, which proposes that all the country's 1.9 million children be enfranchised — though it says parents should exercise the vote for a child until it is 18.

Worried that society takes insufficient care of families with children, the association has urged

the government to examine ways of giving children and parents more political influence.

Sweden's main political parties, campaigning for a general election on Sunday, have declined comment. But strong opposition has come from people who live alone.

The Paediatric Association, representing 800 specialists, called for an official enquiry into the possibility of changing the electoral system or giving children political representation in some other way.

"One possibility which should

be analysed is that children — represented by their parents — should get the right to vote in general elections," assistant professor Claes Sundelin of Uppsala Hospital, the association's chairman, said in a submission to the justice ministry.

A ministry official said the government would decide after the general election whether or not to set up the enquiry.

Sundelin told Reuters the association's members believed that children's health and welfare were neglected in comparison with the

interests of workers and pensioners.

He said public expenditure on ensuring a safe environment for children was only one per cent of the amount spent on safety at work, although accidental death and injury was as common among children as at workplaces.

"The most important reason why society pays so little attention to children is quite simply that it is not especially profitable politically," Sundelin said.

The association is anxious to dispel any notion that gurgling

babies could soon be queuing up outside polling booths in their prams, with a rattle in one hand and a ballot paper in the other.

"We think the right to take part in the political process begins at birth," said Sundelin. "All children, including the new-born, should have a vote but this should be exercised by parents until they are old enough to make up their own minds."

When would they be old enough?

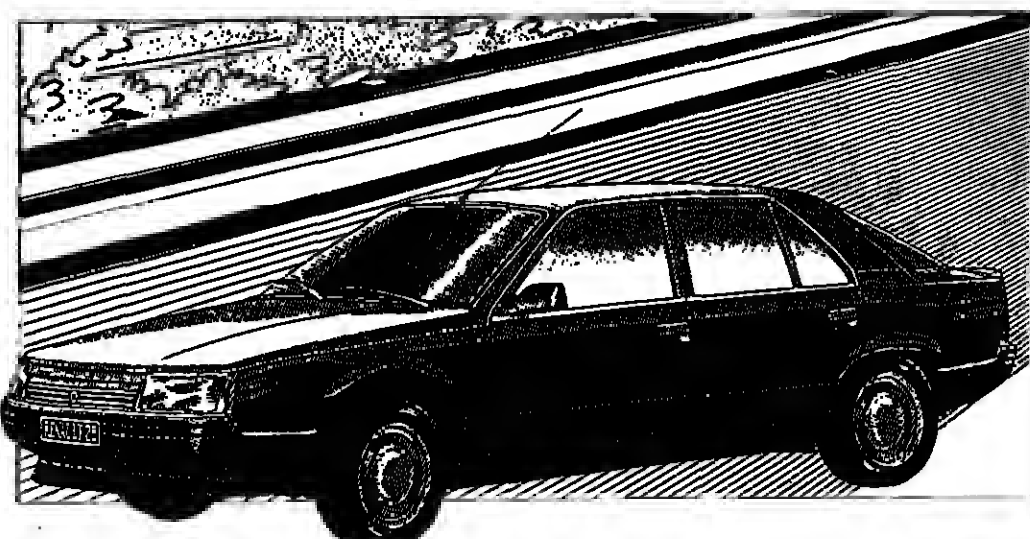
"We think the 18-year age limit is reasonable but that parents sho-

uld listen to their children when voting."

Extending the franchise to 1.9 million new voters would be a dramatic addition to an electorate, at present totalling 6.2 million people over 18.

The main lobby group for people living alone respoonded angrily to the paediatricians' proposals, saying that families with children are already unfairly subsidised at the expense of those who are single or divorced, enjoying free education and health care and priority in the allocation of public housing.

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Scotland manager dies after watching World Cup soccer tie

CARDIFF (R) — Scotland's veteran manager Jock Stein died Tuesday night after watching his team snatch a dramatic 1-1 draw in a World Cup qualifying game against Wales.

Stein, 62, collapsed minutes before the end of the tie which almost certainly clinched Scotland a place in the Mexico finals.

He was taken to hospital where he died shortly afterwards, Scottish Football Association (SFA) Secretary Ernie Walker said.

Stein, who took over as Scotland manager in 1978, suffered a heart attack eight years ago.

Wales manager Mike England said: "I saw Jock collapse. The whistle went for a free kick and I think he thought it was full time."

There was a photographer bothering him all night and in the end he got up off the bench and just dragged him away.

"He got up and physically

moved him. I knew as soon as he turned round that something was wrong."

"He just held his chest and I knew he had had a heart attack."

Stein was in charge of Celtic when they became the first British club to win the European Cup in 1967.

He later had a brief spell as manager of English side Leeds but returned to Scotland to take over the national side following their poor showing in the Argentina World Cup finals.

Stein became Celtic manager in the mid 1960s and had his first spell in charge of Scotland before resigning from the post in 1966.

The tragedy marred a tense

match in which Scotland equalised with a penalty 10 minutes from time.

Scotland were left top of European group seven but will probably finish second to Spain who have an easy home clash against Iceland in the final game on Sept. 25.

Should Scotland finish runners-up, they face a seemingly easy playoff against the winners of the Oceanic group in order to reach Mexico.

Wales, second in the group, one point ahead of Spain, can only hope that Iceland achieve the unexpected and avoid defeat by Spain.

When David Phillips was adjudged to have handled in the 80th minute it was a case of Wales' darkest hour returning to haunt them.

In 1977, a similar controversial penalty put Scotland through to

the 1978 Argentina finals at the expense of Wales.

Phillips was hit by David Speedie's volley and the referee pointed to the spot without hesitation, substitute Davie Cooper drilled the ball inside Neville Southall's left hand post.

Up to then Wales seemed heading for victory thanks to the brilliance of Mark Hughes.

His 12th minute goal, a shot fired past the helpless Jim Leighton, was quite superb.

Scotland's assistant manager Alex Ferguson is to take charge of the national soccer team for a month following the death of Jock Stein.

Scottish Football Association (SFA) Secretary Ernie Walker said Wednesday: "It is a one-off. No one should read anything into it as Alex is the manager of a premier division club (Aberdeen)."

Sri Lankans celebrate first cricket test win

COLOMBO (R) — Jubilant Sri Lankans Wednesday forgot the bloody ethnic conflicts which have wracked their country to celebrate the island's first ever victory in a cricket test.

Hundreds of bottles of arrack, the local alcoholic brew, were emptied as cricket fans drank into the night to mark their team's historic win over India.

Sri Lanka, playing their 14th test, beat the powerful Indian side by 149 runs on the fifth and final day of the second test.

President Junius Jayewardene, a keen cricket fan, put aside his worries over the island's ethnic crisis to visit Colombo's Saravanamuttu Stadium where he saw the last stages of the match.

Less fortunate fans were glued to radios listening to the ball-by-ball commentary. The state-run television unexpectedly broadcast the last hour's play live from the ground.

Mr. Jayewardene was the first to congratulate skipper Duleep Mendis and his team as they walked back to the pavilion after dismissing the Indians for a paltry 198.

Spectators swarmed on to the ground, singing and dancing, to carry skipper Duleep Mendis and pacesman Ramesh Ratnayake on their shoulders to the pavilion.

Ratnayake had made a brilliant catch of his own bowling to take

the last Indian wicket, that of Indian captain Kapil Dev whose glorious 78 could not prevent a humiliating defeat.

Amaramath was brilliantly held by Aravinda De Silva at forward short leg off Ratnayake for 10 and Shastri gave Amal Silva his fourth catch off pacesman Saliya Ahangama.

At 98 for seven India were on their knees but Dev and Laxman Sivaramakrishnan were not going to succumb easily.

The pair had added 70 runs for the eighth wicket in only 85 minutes when De Mel found the edge of Sivaramakrishnan's bat and Amal Silva took his fifth catch. The leg spinner had hit 21.

Sadanand Viswanath lasted just three balls before he was leg before to Ahangama without scoring.

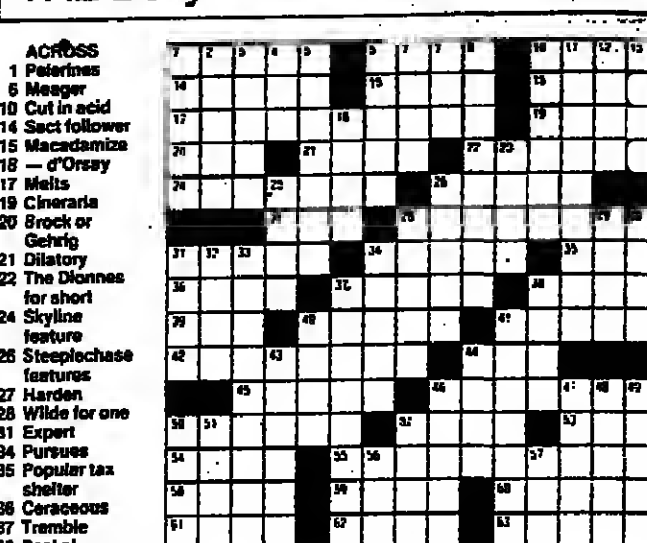
At 169 for nine it appeared all over for India. But Dev and last man Chetan Sharma added another 29 runs before the Indian skipper was last man out, caught and bowled by Ratnayake off the second ball of the first mandatory over.

Dev struck 14 fours in an explosive 78 off 96 balls.

Ratnayake claimed five wickets to end with nine for 125 in the match. De Mel and Ahangama took five each in the match.

Amal Silva, with nine victims in the match, was named "man of the match."

THE Daily Crossword by William Lutenbach



THE DAILY CROSSWORD by William Lutenbach

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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

Across: 1. Paterines, 2. Meager, 3. Blood acid, 4. Sack follower, 5. Macadamia, 6. d'Orsey, 7. Malls, 8. Clerical, 9. Brock or Gehrig, 10. Dilatory, 11. The Dornier, 12. for short, 13. Skyline, 14. feature, 15. Steeplechase, 16. features, 17. Harrier, 18. Wide for one, 19. Expert, 20. Pursues, 21. Popular tax, 22. chiller, 23. Ceraceous, 24. Tremble, 25. Seal of, 26. Rhine's field, 27. Afficionados, 28. Inviter, 29. Get rid of, 30. Boxer's punch, 31. Lambrini, 32. Bar concoction, 33. Sows loosely, 34. Jazz form, 35. Gram. case, 36. Leave the scene, 37. Tudor queen, 38. Split, 39. TV part, 40. Tumbler, 41. Dingle, 42. Ready sign, 43. Marabou, 44. Down, 45. Convales, 46. In a snit, 47. profusion, 48. Nettle, 49. de vie, 50. Clipping, 51. Ear of grain, 52. Olose, 53. "and the world," 54. Mex. shrub, 55. File out, 56. Subway, 57. picture, 58. Hypocriety, 59. Victim's, 60. grating, 61. Lastwill, 62. Diamond, 63. figures, 64. Wake out, 65. Yangtze craft, 66. Guzzle, 67. Points in time, 68. Entranced, 69. Summerhouse, 70. Touch glasses, 71. Bedazzles, 72. Verve, 73. Free and open, 74. in a snit, 75. Certain huts, 76. Die, 77. Note —, 78. Summerhouse, 79. Touch glasses, 80. Ocean ice, 81. Leaf-stem angle, 82. Ms St. John, 83. Zoofac sign, 84. Ending with dither.

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FIRST RACE 3:30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Haeli Noras El Falez	Waheeb	Owner		54
2- Farhan El Falli	Sakout	Owner	A. Jabir	52.5
3- Jemal El Zabin	Shamsh	Owner	Rasheed	52.5
4- Mohammed Khalid El Falez	J. El Kestel	Owner		52.5
5- Eled Mussallam	M. Eled	Owner	Sullivan	52.5
6- Salim El Jadan	S. Talal	Owner		51
7- Shitahy El Jamany	M. Usamah	Owner		52.5
8- Elsa Sullivan	Shwalmih	Owner		48.5
9- Talib El Nahar	Ghazalib	Owner	Fawaz	48.5
10- Sakir Fahad	Makadeer	Owner		48
11- Nalef Salim El Kaisy	Sabal	Owner		48.5
12- Nalef El Azh	Norah	Owner		48.5

SECOND RACE 4:00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Samy Yacoub Madros	F. Ziad	Adnan	Dillo	54
2- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable			
3- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	52.5
4- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable	Orban	Ibrahim	51
5- Behjat Farcous	Yazan	Ibrahim		51
6- Mohammad Oclah El Hashim	Sultanli	Owner	Salm	52.5
7- Nimir El Hmoud	Sary	Owner	Mahmoud	51
8- Nimir El Hmoud	El Hasna	Owner		48.5
9- A. El Sattar El Matar	Selfhead	Owner	A. Jabir	48
10- Sakir Ghailb El Falez	El Dabouk	Owner	Ahmad	48.5
11- Ghailb Haddadin	Binetlizz	Rida		48.5
12- Samy Haddadin	Nawalem	Rida		48.5

THIRD RACE 4:30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Ahmad Hilal	D. Jawah	Owner		54
2- Ahmad Salim Fares	El Sany	Owner		54
3- Mansour El Matar	S. Elmahakar	Owner		54
4- A. El Naeem Fadil	H. Sultan	Owner		52.5
5- Khalid Fadil	Eledih	Owner		52.5
6- Mwafak Oudih Elkaisy	Wihalsih	Owner	Wowafak	52.5
7- Sultan F. A. Jnail	M. Sultan	Owner		52.5
8- Thair Mahary El Bakheet	Sakir	Owner		48
9- Fhaid Miltak	A.El Rahman	Owner	A. Jabir	48.5
10- Mohammad A. El Naby	Ajmalhor	Owner		48.5
11- Dawees El Bakheet	Shihah	Owner	Rasheed	48.5
12- Nawaf Malfouh El Falez	Farah	Owner		48.5

FOURTH RACE 5:00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 2000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Ghazy Farah A. Jabir	Self Ghazy	Owner	Sulman	48
2- Ghazy Farah A. Jabir	Elhaskay	Owner		48
3- Ghailb Haddadin	Sahim	Rida	Ibrahim	48
4- Samy Haddadin	Waheed	Rida		48
5- Samy Haddadin	N. El Nasir	Rida		48
6- A. Elattil El Hadeed	N. Amman	Owner	Yousef	48
7- Khalil Haddadin	H. Maen	Owner	Mostaf	48
8- Faisal Awwad El Falez	Khatlitz	Owner	Rasheed	48.5
9- Khalil El Falez	Intisar	Owner	Salah	48.5

SIXTH RACE 6:00 FOR SECOND & THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable			
2- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	57.5
3- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable	Elhaskay	Ibrahim	54.5
4- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable	Jellab	Ibrahim	56
5- Ghailb Haddadin	Sayal	Ibrahim	Yousef	53
6- Faisal Awwad El Falez	Rable	Rida	Robert	53
7- Faisal Awwad El Falez	K. El Molook	Owner	Rasheed	50
8- Khalil Haddadin	El Haroot	Owner		48.5
9- Izzat Kandour	Nalefih	Owner	Mostafa	51.5
	Hallmih	Owner	Hakeem	48.5

FIFTH RACE 5:30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mohammad A. El Hady	Nassar	Owner	Ibrahim	53
2- A. El Sattar Matar	Elasrah	Owner	Yousef	51.5
3- Mohammad Salman	M. Sany	Owner	Howafak	51.5
4- Nabeel Ibrahim Shaheen	S. Nabeel	Owner	Mahmoud	51.5
5- Mohammad Ibrahim Najy Zahrah	S. Nabeel	Owner		51.5
6- Mashhour F.A. Jnail	N. El Sait	Owner	Sulman	49
7- Mohammad A. El Naby	Sholah	Owner		48.5
8- Mahary El Bakheet	Khatar	Owner		48.5

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.3180/90	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3710/15	Canadian dollars
	2.9380/90	West German marks
	3.3000/15	Dutch guilders
	2.4210/20	Swiss francs
	59.30/35	Belgian francs
	8.9475/525	French francs
	1953/1954	Italian lire
	242.60/75	Japanese yen
	8.5900/6000	Swedish crowns
	8.5400/500	Norwegian crowns
	10.6350/450	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	322.40/322.90	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed above the lows as bargain hunters entered the market after Wednesday morning's declines on profit taking and disappointment with interim figures from Baf. Dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down nine points at 1302.4, after a low of 1295.3 at 1123 GMT.

Baf finished 36p lower at 285, while Bower ended 7p down at 343 after 333 on results. Elsewhere among the leaders ICI returned to 682 after 677 while Glaxo was down 15p to 1335. Government bonds pared ½ point advances to around 3/16 after sterling dipped on rumours of Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani's death (Sheikh Yamani's father-in-law dismissed the reports). North Americans were steady and golds firm. Distillers moved up 5p to 393 after 380 on a resurgence of speculative interest, while Argyl group, a possible bidder for the company, ended 12p lower at 313.

Reckitt and Colman ended 9p firmer at 511. Costain group 2p up at 438 and BTR up 13p at 356, all after interim results. Dealers said the BTR movement reflected relief its figures were not accompanied by a widely anticipated rights issue.

Oils also ended above the lows despite the Yamani rumours, with B.P. down 7p to 546 after 543 and Shell 5p down at 703 after 700. Banks were dull, with Barclays off 2p to 372, while in weak insurance, Prudential fell 8p to 664 ahead of results on Thursday.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURS., SEPT. 12, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day brings you some good ideas which you would be wise to immediately place into effect since you will soon find some obstacles in the way of your progress.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get your talents working wisely in the morning, but later, you may have delays and other annoyances.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Solve problems at home in the morning, but later be careful you are not forceful with others. Pay attention to diet.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Going after what you desire from a new angle will make it easier to attain, but don't get bogged down with financial worries.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You have every opportunity to garner the information you need in the morning. Avoid spending too much money.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Plan amusements with fine friends for the near future in the morning, and then get home problems patiently worked out.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Do whatever will bring you more prestige in the area in which you live, but tonight, don't force issues to gain your desires.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) See what you can do to put excellent ideas in motion successfully and study current financial affairs wisely.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Handle important business affairs today and get bookkeeping done also, then take any health treatment you may need.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can handle wisely any far-reaching affair today. Don't be vexed with problems in the evening.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Working at a different level can bring good results during the day. Don't be demanding in personal affairs, later.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have fine creative ideas for making the future brighter, so work on them. Please your loved one tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Ideal day to do what your family wishes and in the evening, you get benefits from your labors. Enjoy quiet activities at home tonight.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have every capability to act quickly during emergency, and be witty at the right time, so be sure to slant the education along lines of selling, being on the public platform, acting and the like.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Try to itemize your various activities in specific detail so you can be better able to handle whatever your overall plans and policies happen to be. Be tactful with others.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have to complete all that work ahead of you even if it is boring. If a co-worker is acting up, blame it on the planets and don't react.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You have to be more than painstaking in launching that new enterprise you have started. Get much done quietly.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan how to make your home more charming and functional and then quietly follow through. Not a good day to entertain.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) There are many errands to run, so get at them, and await a better day for handling important matters.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Although you are generous as a rule, be sure you can afford it before you spend today and go over your accounts well.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You may be overly worried about your position in life, so do the best you can and it will be good enough.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have decisions to make privately, so study them well and sleep on them, too. Find positive ways to help a friend.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You want to gain an aim at all costs, but had better be well-organized before you try to attain it.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Improving your career and gaining more prestige with the prominent should be uppermost on your mind.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study into those new enterprises that are appealing and find the right system by which you can handle them.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have several responsibilities to handle, so forget pleasure for a while and get busy on them.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You need to have a long talk with a partner if you are to reach an agreement, but make sure not to lose your temper.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be very good at any detailed work and can read blueprints and the like and should be given courses that will enhance this capability. Give good religious training early and see to it

Arabs expand investments in United States, Britain

LONDON (OPECNA) — The number of Arab banks in Britain reached 60 by the end of last year to become the second largest foreign financial group in the country.

The United States, with 72 branches, heads the list of foreign banks. The London-based Arabic weekly Al Hawadeth said the Arab financial presence in U.K. was initiated by Iraq's Al Rafidain Bank when it opened a branch there in 1952.

This was followed a few years later with the establishment of the Kuwait Investment Office (KIO) and the United Bank of Kuwait. Many other Arab financial institutions

were attracted to Britain in the 1970s as the world petroleum market expanded.

Meanwhile, Arab investments in the United States during the period 1974-83 accounted for two per cent of total foreign direct investments, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce. In a study, the department defines direct investments as those involving 10 per cent or more of a company or property.

Fifty-four of the 132 Arab investments listed fell in the categories of acquisition or merger, followed by real estate, joint ventures and a variety of other transactions. Saudi Arabia was the biggest

Arab investor in the U.S. followed by Kuwait, Lebanon, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Libya, Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Syria and Qatar.

The third largest purchase by any foreign investor was Kuwait's \$2.5 billion takeover of the Sante Fe International Oil Corporation.

Two Arab agencies were among the first 20 foreign-owned financial institutions. The National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia, in 17th place with the establishment of its New York branch at a cost of \$461 million, and the Bahrain Banking Corporation, listed 19th, with an investment of \$454 million in its New York branch.

Gorbachev calls for grain harvest of 250 million tonnes

MOSCOW (R) — Kremlin leader Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev has told agricultural workers the Soviet Union should increase its normal grain harvest to more than 250 million tonnes a year.

In lean years grain production should reach at least 200 million tonnes.

Mr. Gorbachev set this target on the last leg of a four-day visit to key oil and grain regions.

U.S. estimates put this year's Soviet harvest at 190 million tonnes, up on last year's disastrous crop but still well below the 239 million tonne target set for the current five-year plan.

Mr. Gorbachev told officials in Tselinograd, in Kazakhstan, that the country was wasting valuable foreign currency reserves on grain imports. It must produce more and use the crop more efficiently, he said.

In his speech, reported Tuesday by the official news agency TASS, he said all workers had to play their part in a drive for greater production: "We need initiative in work. This concerns all workers — party, government, agriculture, trade unions."

On a visit to a collective farm, Mr. Gorbachev told a worker to stop using the weather as an excuse: "That's no answer ... comrades, the weather is here to stay in our country for the next 100 years. Rain, or no rain, we still need that harvest."

Mr. Gorbachev, who was born and worked on a collective farm in southern Russia, said this year's harvest would be up on 1984, but did not elaborate.

Since 1981, the Soviet Union has not published any grain figures.

Mr. Gorbachev was politburo

member responsible for agriculture between 1978 and 1984, years of successive poor harvests. Since becoming party leader in March he has made a modernisation and efficiency drive one of his most pressing priorities.

Mr. Gorbachev has now made four trips to the provinces as party chief, a marked change in style in Soviet leadership.

During the present trip, he repeatedly stressed a need for workers and managers to increase efficiency and not to ask for additional state funds.

Speaking in Tyumen, centre of the West Siberian oil and gas industry, Mr. Gorbachev blamed past industrial leaders for not reversing the trend of decreasing production: "We cannot and will not support those leaders who are oriented towards previous ways, old-fashioned norms," he said.

Chilean progress centres on copper

By Simon Alterman

CHUQUICAMATA, Chile — Carved into a hillside in the Atacama desert is an enormous hole on which Chile's economic health depends.

The world's largest open-cast copper mine, four kilometres long, two kilometres wide and 500 metres deep, is the centrepiece of an industry which 12 years ago accounted for more than 80 per cent of all export earnings.

Mindful of the economic problems which fickle world commodity markets can cause for developing countries relying on a single export product, Chile has managed to reduce that figure to around 50 per cent today.

But that is due as much to the depressed price of the metal, currently around 70 U.S. cents per pound and more than a dollar below its average in the late 1960s and early 1970s, as to a concerted campaign to diversify exports.

Copper policy is therefore central to economic debate in Chile, especially in view of the controversial free-market model applied to the country's economy over

the last decade by the military government.

"We don't get economic policy," opposition economist Ernesto Tironi told Reuters, "we have a political ideology."

Chilean mines last year produced 1.29 million tonnes of the 6.27 million tonnes of fine copper mined in the non-Communist world, the largest single share.

The National Copper Corporation Codelco, made up of mines nationalised by the leftist popular unity government ousted in the 1973 military coup, accounted for 1.05 million tonnes of that the Chuquicamata alone contributed 560,000 tonnes.

Critics of government policy say Chile should be using its position as the world's leading producer to support prices by curbing production in conjunction with other exporters.

But the government view is that any price gains would be more than eroded by lost sales.

So production continues flat out, on a scale which, at Chuquicamata almost defies belief.

One shattered by blasts from 120 tonnes of explosives is loaded 24 hours a day, seven days a week

onto a fleet of giant trucks to be

ferried to the processing plant. Seen from above, winding down the terraced sides of the mine, the 170-tonne trucks seem little bigger than toys. In fact, the tyres alone are twice the height of a man and have to be replaced every six months at a cost of \$11,000 each.

The trucks, controlled by a computerised dispatcher to ensure that no time is lost, shift 360,000 tonnes every 24 hours.

The ore is crushed and mixed with water (100,000 tonnes a day has to be piped to the middle of the world's driest desert) so that the copper floats to the surface and useless waste can be drained off.

From there it is baked in ovens to remove impurities and refined further in furnaces fed by streams of molten metal.

As air is sucked in, the ovens shower an orange spray of copper which must later be recovered from the plant floor.

Although copper workers were at the forefront of anti-government protests in 1983, there was no strike at Chuquicamata when national union leader Rodolfo Seguel was jailed.

Islamic committee presses ahead on trade financing

ISTANBUL (R) — Economy and industry ministers from member states of the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) will press ahead with a proposed trade financing mechanism through the Islamic Development Bank, it was announced Wednesday.

Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erdem told a news conference at the end of a three-day meeting of the follow-up committee of the standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the ICO (Comcec) that important achievements had been made since the first meeting of Comcec in Istanbul last November.

"The Islamic Development Bank will complete a feasibility study on a medium-term trade financing mechanism among Islamic countries and the report will be submitted to the second Comcec meeting in Istanbul next January," Mr. Erdem said.

Seven ministers and officials from nine Islamic countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) took part in separate follow-up meetings of industry and economy ministers.

Mr. Erdem also said a feasibility report on a network to ease the flow of trade information among Islamic countries is about to be completed and will be submitted to the second Comcec meeting.

"Studies on preferential trade relations between Islamic countries are underway," Mr. Erdem

said, adding that even if this did not prove possible, it would help in clearing obstacles in the way of trade. The foreign capital regulations of ICO member states are also being studied and compared, Mr. Erdem said.

At the industry ministers' committee meeting this week, it was decided to form a union of development financing institutions from Islamic countries, the Turkish minister said.

"This will help the coordination of efforts to form joint ventures between Islamic countries and finance development projects," Mr. Erdem said.

He added that a directory of consultant firms from Islamic countries will be published by the end of this year.

Takeover bid hits London stock exchange, giant corporations

LONDON (R) — An unprecedented wave of takeover battles is sweeping the London stock exchange, with some of Britain's largest corporations coming under attack from companies only a fraction of their size.

Some financial experts deplore the outbreak of "merger mania" which they say has been imported from the United States and often leads to the break-up of productive businesses.

"It is the day of the corporate raider," wrote financial commentator Ivan Fallon in the Sunday Times. "For the first time in the history of the takeover bid, mere size is no defence."

The city — as London's financial centre is known — had been buzzing for weeks with rumours of record bids for two corporate giants, Allied Lyons and Distillers.

Then Elders IXL, an Australian brewing, farming and finance group, confirmed last week it would bid at least £1.68 billion (\$2.2 billion) for Allied Lyons, a food and drinks group four times its size which immediately denounced the offer as ludicrously inadequate.

It will be the first bid for a British company to exceed £1 billion (\$1.3 billion) and will far outstrip the 1983 record of £968 million (now \$1.26 billion) paid by BAT Industries for the Eagle Star Insurance group.

Speculation is mounting that an even bigger bid may soon emerge when the Argyl food retail group bids at the Distillers Whisky group, Scotland's largest company.

Judging by takeover battles so far this year, the prospect of both minnows swallowing their whales cannot be discounted.

In recent months, the Burton Menswear Company has taken over Debenhams, one of Britain's major department store chains, while brewers Guinness conquered Bell's Whisky.

Fleet Holdings, heir to the print empire created by Lord Bea-

verbrook, is fighting to stave off a determined assault by the considerably smaller United Newspapers Provincial group.

Almost every day, a new rumour sends a company's shares soaring on speculation it is about to be the target of a bid.

According to the government's Monopolies and Mergers Commission, there were 73 takeovers and mergers involving companies worth more than £10 million (\$13 million) each in 1984.

Financial experts believe that the role of banks in financing the latest wave of bids makes the takeover moves significantly different from anything that has gone before.

"Irresponsible, offensive, reprehensible ... but otherwise justified," was how stockbroker Colin Mitchell described the Elders bid for Allied Lyons.

"Justified", he said, because of Allied's lacklustre record. "Irresponsible" because the bid is being backed by a consortium of banks rather than the company's own financial muscle.

The Elders bid for Allied will apparently be financed by a consortium of U.S. banks headed by Citibank. Two Scottish banks have already signalled their willingness to put up the funds for Argyl to take on Distillers.

The assault has left the big companies somewhat lost for an answer. Allied chairman Sir Derrick Holden-Brown declared in a tone of outrage that it was "impudence" for Elders to think it could tilt at his company. "We will fight it all the way."

He said the company was considering various lines of defence, including a possible counter bid for Elders.

Distillers is rumoured to be considering its own takeover manoeuvre by merging with a smaller brewing company in the hope of increasing its worth to a point beyond Argyl's reach.

Britain's second-largest brewer, Allied produces 850 million litres of beer a year. The group employs 70,000 people, and a subsidiary provides food for Buckingham Palace garden parties and the Wimbledon tennis championships.

Elders, owner of the popular Fosters lager beer, is headed by Mr. John Elliott, a veteran of more than a dozen successful takeover battles in the past 15 years.

Mr. Elliott has been quick to seize on Allied's weak point — its declining share of Britain's beer market. "Allied's beer brands are fairly mixed and a bit tired," he said. "We'd be a breath of fresh air to the company."

The fact that Allied's shares — which traded at £1.53 (\$2) earlier this year — have jumped to a new high of £2.90 (\$3.80) in anticipation of a formal bid indicates that the city is taking it very seriously indeed.

Elders may well have to enter a much higher bid, however, as some analysts value the shares on a combination of assets and earnings potential, at £3.50 (\$4.57) each.

Critics of the new wave of takeovers say the smaller companies invariably sell the most valuable assets of their larger prey, sometimes reducing them from productive concerns to shadows of their former selves.

Others argue that banks, stung by lending to bankrupt Third World countries, are now acting equally irresponsibly by financing corporate "raiders" — men skilled in waging takeover battles and striking dubious commercial alliances for short-term profit rather than the development of a long-term business.

The counter argument is that takeovers shake out inefficient managements and force all firms to strive for maximum profit, knowing that a poor performance could make them vulnerable.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ELUDE JERKY FALTER ELIXIR

Answer: What the Scotsman who returned home late one night almost got — "KILT"

Thailand detains 79 air force men after failed coup

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Authorities have detained 79 air force men, including some accused of holding hostage their commander in chief during this week's failed coup, senior military sources said Wednesday.

Air Chief Marshal Prapan Dhupatemiya was held hostage in rebel headquarters at the supreme command, said the sources, who spoke on condition they not be named. The coup attempt left four people dead and 59 others injured.

The sources said the 79 men were from the air force security forces commanded by Wing Commander Manat Rubkachorn, one of the suspected leaders of the coup attempt. They were detained Tuesday.

They said the men would be turned over to investigators of the special committee appointed by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda to investigate the rebellion. The panel is headed by national police chief Gen. Narong Mahamondol.

Thai officials said Mr. Manat and his brother and co-conspirator, former battalion commander Col. Manoon Rubkachorn, had flown to Singapore late Monday.

The U.S. State Department said Tuesday that three coup leaders who had arrived in Singapore had requested political asylum in the United States. The identity of the third person was not clear.

A senior police official, meanwhile, reported that "a number of civilians," whom he declined to identify, also are believed to have taken part in the coup bid.

The police official, who spoke on condition he not be named, said suspects could be charged under anti-subversion legislation that calls for a maximum penalty of execution or life imprisonment.

Authoritative sources who asked not to be named said the most influential of the suspected coup leaders, Gen. Kriangsak Chomanand, a former prime minister and current leader of the National Democratic Party, was interrogated Tuesday. They said Gen. Kriangsak maintained the rebels forced him to join them.

Gen. Kriangsak's party is one of four in Thailand's coalition government, and wide-ranging political repercussions could result if he is implicated in the coup bid.

Gen. Kriangsak and two other suspected leaders of the coup attempt, Gen. Sern Narakorn, the former army commander, and Gen. Yod Thephasadin, the former deputy army commander, were to have been taken to see King Bhumibol Adulyadej on Tuesday. Sources said the trip had been postponed, however.

Interior Minister Sitti Jirarojina said the government would maintain the state of emergency declared Monday afternoon for a few more days as a precaution "even though I am sure there is nothing to fear." Under the emergency, suspects can be detained without warrants.

According to the official description of the violence Monday, as many as 500 troops led by former top military leaders seized

key government and military offices and stormed the army radio station in the second coup attempt against Mr. Prem's government in five years.

Four people were killed and 59 were wounded in the radio station attack. The takeover attempt rocked a military and political establishment accustomed to the political stability the Prem administration had provided this nation, once known for a rapid series of coup d'etats.

The coup attempt had little visible impact on daily life in the capital. The vast majority of residents did not know about it until Tuesday's banner newspaper headlines. Businesses remained open except for shops in the immediate vicinity of the fighting.

China on Wednesday welcomed the Thai government's success in putting down Monday's attempted coup by former military commanders.

"We're glad to learn that the Thai government has successfully put down the incident disrupting Thailand's internal security," Foreign Ministry spokesman Li Zhaoxing told a weekly news briefing. "We sincerely wish Thailand unity, stability and prosperity and its people well-being," he said.

Meanwhile the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand (FCCCT) said Wednesday it would establish a fund to help train photo-journalists in memory of two members killed during Monday's coup attempt.

Australian cameraman Neil Davis, 51, and American William Latch, 35, his soundman, were killed while filming coup developments for NBC News.

Vietnam invaded Kampuchea and ousted the Peking-backed Pol Pot regime in December 1978.

China is now the principal backer of the Kampuchean resistance coalition.

Mr. Li accused Vietnam of setting "unreasonable conditions" for withdrawing its estimated 160,000 troops from Kampuchea, and said this constituted "brutal interference" in the internal affairs of other countries.

By announcing its rejection of the secret-talks proposal and therefore making it public, Peking has in any case made it harder for the talks to be held in secret any time soon.

China's position on this is clear and definite," Mr. Li said.

"As Vietnam is continuing its aggression and occupation of Kampuchea, there's no point of talking. When Vietnam gives up its occupation and aggression in Kampuchea, other questions can then be discussed."

Mr. Li told a weekly news briefing that Vietnam's Aug. 16 declaration about keeping troops in Kampuchea until 1990 shows Hanoi's insincerity about seeking a settlement.

A border conflict between China and Vietnam, allies in the Vietnam-U.S. war, began after

the night curfew was first imposed in Akkarapatt, eastern province, when Tamil guerrillas seized motorcycles owned by Muslims and Muslims retaliated by taking automobiles belonging to Tamils.

The Muslims said the autos would be released when the Tamil separatists returned the motorcycles, police said.

Last April at least 30 people were killed and more than 700 shops and homes set afire in violence between Muslims and Tamils, the island nation's two main minority communities, in Akkarapatt.

The guerrillas are seeking a separate Tamil state in the island which has been racked by violence between Tamil and Sinhalese who form the majority of the population.

GOVERN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR ELIAS

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Neither vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH

♠ KQ4

♥ 107

♦ A1865

♣ AKJ

WEST

♠ J973

♥ K62

♦ Q4

♣ Q742

EAST

♠ 102

♥ AS3

♦ K1032

♣ 10883

SOUTH

♠ A865

♥ QJ984

♦ 97

♣ 85

The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass

4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Three of ♣.

Many players do not seem to differentiate between the level of the game and the clubs handed down as gospel. The latter govern general situations, and you have to know when to depart from them.

Since he had only a doubleton in his partner's suit, North might have been wiser to bid three or trump rather than four hearts. Even so, it took expert defense to defeat the heart game.

Investigators find new clue to JAL Jumbo crash

TOKYO (R) — Investigators have found a new clue which may help determine the cause of the Japan Air Lines (JAL) Jumbo jet crash which killed 520 people last month, a Transport Ministry official said Wednesday.

Searchers have found what appeared to be insulation material from the interior of the plane's rear pressure bulkhead stuck on control cables of the tailfin's vertical stabilizer, an official of the ministry's Aircraft Accident Investigation Commission told Reuters.

The official said investigators were examining the material.

He declined, however, to comment on press reports that the discovery gave new support to the theory that the bulkhead ruptured, causing air to rush from the pressurized cabin into the non-pressurized tail section and rip

ping it apart.

Investigators were also examining a replica of a section of the pressure bulkhead, he said.

Japanese press reports said microscopic checks of duplicate cross sections from the part of the bulkhead near seams connecting the upper and lower sections revealed definite signs of metal fatigue.

Boeing officials said Friday that part of a repair job replacing the lower half of the bulkhead after an accident seven years ago was faulty and a splice plate was incorrectly held by two rows rather than the normal three rows of rivets.

Boeing said, however, the cause of the Aug. 12 crash was still unknown. Japanese officials have begun preparations to bring the actual pieces of the bulkhead to Tokyo from the crash site for further examination.

FAA considers measures to boost passenger safety

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), concerned about the rash of summer air disasters, is considering setting up an office to boost passenger safety, an FAA spokesman said.

The idea was put to the agency by the International Airline Passenger Association (IAPA) and "We think it has some merit. We're taking a look at it," FAA Spokesman Steve Hayes told Reuters.

IAPA representative Hans Krakauer, who held talks Tuesday with FAA administrator Donald Engen, said the FAA's position could mark a milestone in passenger safety. "There's no real reason why we shouldn't have many, many more survivable (air) accidents," he told Reuters.

An FAA office of passenger safety would boost manufacture and maintenance standards in aircraft cabins, improve evacuation procedures, and generally place the well-being of passengers on an equal basis with the crew, Mr. Krakauer said.

He said he was very optimistic that such an office would be established.

The development came a few hours after the release of a congressional report which said the

U.S. air control system had been reduced because of stress and inexperience of air traffic controllers.

The report from the House Public Works and Transportation Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight said the problems had been building since 1981, when they began an illegal strike against the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

The report came at a time of increased concern about air safety following a series of accidents this year that have killed over 1,500 people, the worst year in commercial aviation history.

None of the accidents since the strike began, either in the United States or elsewhere, has been found to be the result of mistakes by air controllers.

"The nation's air traffic control system is safe. But the margin of safety is diminishing, at the very time when it should be increasing in response to increased air traffic," Subcommittee Chairman James Oberstar said.

"Stress, fatigue, staffing shortages, increasing traffic, lack of supervision and an unseasoned work force have all impacted the margin of safety," the report said.

Gunmen kidnap Duarte's daughter

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Armed gunmen kidnapped the eldest daughter of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte but the kidnappers had not been identified.

"We have no idea who is behind the abduction and we have had no word from the kidnappers," presidential aide Julio Rey Prendes told a news conference. He added that Mr. Duarte was too distraught to meet reporters.

Mr. Rey Prendes said Ines Guadalupe Duarte, 35, a radio news controller and journalism student, was forced into a car as she arrived for classes at the private San Carlos University in the capital.

Her driver was shot dead and a bodyguard seriously wounded in the attack involving from three to eight men, he said.

There was immediate speculation that the abduction was carried out by left-wing guerrillas who have been fighting to overthrow El Salvador's U.S.-backed government for six years.

But the insurgents' Radio Venceremos, usually quick to claim responsibility for blows against the government, failed to mention the kidnapping in a broadcast Tuesday night several hours after the assault.

Mr. Duarte, who took office last June as El Salvador's first freely elected president in 50 years, has tried to end the deep social, economic and political injustices at the roots of his country's civil war.

But his reforms towards a representative democratic society have angered El Salvador's elite land-holding minority who have long relied on repressive methods to maintain their privileges.

The left-wing guerrillas have scored telling blows against Mr. Duarte's moderate Christian Democratic government recently, including the June 13 attack on a street cafe in which four U.S. embassy Marine guards and nine other people were killed.

At the end of last month Mr. Duarte said a number of suspects in the killing had been arrested and political observers said a ransom demand for their release in exchange for the president's daughter — a divorcee with three children — was possible.

French president to visit Mururoa test site Friday

PARIS (R) — President Francois Mitterrand has signalled his determination to defend France's strategic position in the Pacific by announcing he will fly Friday to the Mururoa nuclear test site.

The journey is seen here as a calculated rebuff to pressure from South Pacific nations for an end to French underground nuclear testing in Polynesia.

The announcement from the Elysee Palace said his programme would include chairing the first meeting of a new South Pacific Coordination Committee composed of French officials and ambassadors from the region.

There was no explanation of the rule of the new committee but it will be expected to symbolise France's determination to carve out a position for itself as a major power in the Pacific between now and the end of the century.

This goal remains unaffected by plans to give independence to New Caledonia, the other major French possession in the region.

Tension between France and South Pacific nations over nuclear testing has risen since the sinking of the Greenpeace protest vessel Rainbow Warrior in New Zealand two months ago.

The Greenpeace environmental group said Wednesday it was concerned over President Mitterrand's plans to visit France's nuclear test site in the South Pacific.

Two French agents have been charged with murder and sabotage in connection with the sinking of the Greenpeace vessel which had been heading to the area around the Mururoa test site to monitor French activities.

David McTaggart, chairman of the British-based group, said in a statement: "We can only hope that this meeting... which looks disturbingly like a council of war, will be nothing of the kind, but rather a council of peace."

The Greenpeace chairman expressed disappointment that Mr. Mitterrand had declined to meet him to discuss French activities and requested an assurance that France would take no aggressive action against the group's other ships near the Mururoa area.

Dhaka accuses Thais of abducting fishermen

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh Wednesday accused Thai trawlers of kidnapping more than 200 Bangladeshi fishermen working on the vessels and called on Thailand to return them.

The government statement made no mention of a Bangladesh News Agency report that 110 fishermen had been thrown overboard by Thai crewmen in the Bay of Bengal hut reached shore.

The statement said 16 Thai trawlers fishing off Bangladesh under a joint venture had disappeared since last month. It said they had taken with them the Bangladeshis and the catches, which were due to have been shared.

"The Thai trawlers fled Bangladesh waters without permission of the government, abducting Bangladeshi fishermen who have

reportedly now been detained at various places in Thailand," the government said. It called on Thailand to send the men home.

According to the news agency a total of 54 Thai trawlers have vanished from the area. It said 110 Bangladeshis were thrown into the sea, 140 had been located at two Thai ports and another 100 were still unaccounted for.

W. German ministry aide convicted of spying

KOBLENZ, West Germany (AP) — A former high-ranking official in the Interior Ministry was convicted Wednesday of spying for Communist East Germany for 13 years, court officials said.

The state supreme court in this Rhineland city sentenced Franz Arthur Roski to 5 1/2 years in prison, saying he had caused "considerable losses to the security" of West Germany.

Roski, who handled political asylum cases, admitted the spy charges on the first day of his trial Aug. 27. But the 36-year-old defendant said he had agreed to spy only after Communist officials threatened him with adverse "consequences" over a currency violation during a 1971 trip to East Germany.

Roski delivered extensive information to East German agents, the court said in its judgement. It said the information included confidential reports on the border separating East Germany and West Germany.

Murderer executed in Texas

HUNTSVILLE, Texas (AP) — Charles Rumbaugh, convicted of a murder he committed during a robbery at age 17, was put to death Wednesday in an execution a human rights group said violated international agreements.

"About all I can say is goodbye," Rumbaugh, 28, told his personal witnesses in the death chamber. Then he said to the other two dozen people who watched the lethal injection: "For the rest of you, even though you don't forgive me for my transgressions, I forgive you for yours against me. That's all I wish to say. I'm ready to begin my journey." His breathing became labored as the drugs took effect, he gasped and coughed twice. Two physicians pronounced him dead at 12:27 a.m. (0527 GMT), the first person in more than two decades to be put to death for a crime committed while under the age of 18.

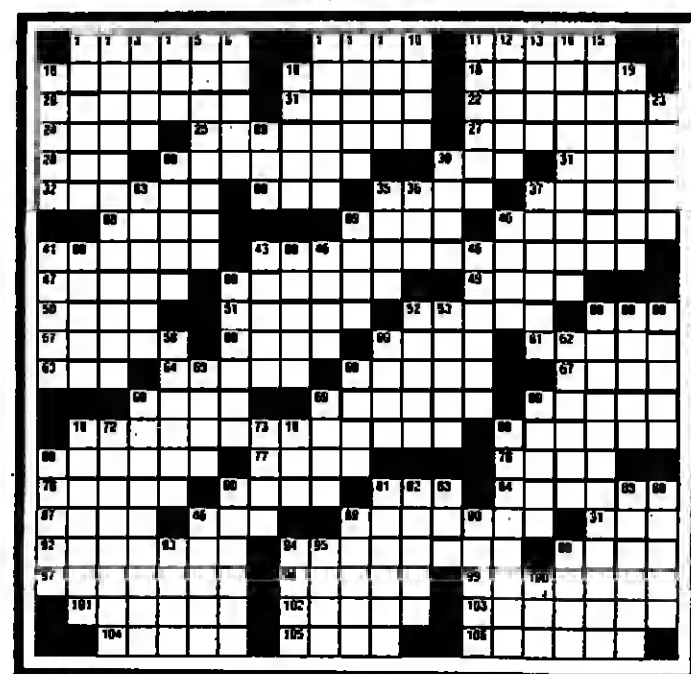
Anthems are best selling hits in China

PEKING (R) — The Chinese national anthem and the Communist hymn "the Internationale" are topping the charts in China after being reissued on cassettes, the China Daily said Wednesday.

It said tens of millions of the tapes have been sold after having been unavailable for years. "In recent years recordings of popular music have flooded the market," the newspaper said. "Patriotic works were out of stock."

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Emswiler



Last Week's Cryptograms

- Melee ensues at bridge game when someone suggests there is always more than one dummy at table.
- Stock with a burr caught in his tongue had a bad thistle whistle.
- Waxman which willfully waltzed with wizard while wretched, wretched wallflower watched wistfully.
- Coppermith made copperplated nametags for his friend, an honest cop.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. XTHHTH ARTHM: AXU UQRETHUA IVCOLR
SCAREU CETLU ZTM GHOUHY GOLYA XUH
RUHHOGUUY. RXUM UASCRU OXTAR, VLUQ
SECULUY, EOJUA TL, RETJOYOLD OLUJOREZU
AUIVUE.

—By Marlene E. Adams

2. O YABC MFISPD UGF XYIGXUY OMPBIX OEM
GPHYX SF SDXOS GZYXJK XXXXISBFXJN. XY
O KFFI. GX ZON OJYP GOFX O YACIB KFFJ
KFD GAT ROSAXES.

—By Alvin B. Leher

3. ILLANTUKAX CNTN MEN GTORUTS CNUGLXX
COME RUKA ULTOAOKNX.

—By Ed Haddleson

4. TOIL TIEI TIED TI TELT TOUVI TULLI TODI

—By Norton Rhoades

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